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PREZO 3 PENCOJ.

KOSTO DE ABONO, AFRANKITE.

EN GRANDA BRITUJO.

Por unu jaro ... 3 ŝilingoj.
Unu numero ... 3 pencoj.

EKSTERLANDE.

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Abonoj estas akceptataj de la komenciĝo de ĉiu monato, kaj poŝtmarkoj estas akcepteblaj laŭ efektiva valoro. Sin turni al la Sekretario, 133-136, High Holborn, London, W.C.

REDAKCIO.

Manuskriptoj, k.t.p., devas esti sendataj al la Redaktora Komitato, 133-136, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Pri artikoloj la Komitato rezervas al si la rajton korekti la erarojn de stilo, k.t.p.

Ordinare oni ne povas resendi artikolojn neakceptitajn.

ANONCOJ.

Pri Anoncoj, sin turni al S-ro C. A. G. Browne, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENHAVO.

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Al Ĉiuj Ĝojan Kristnaskon!

Tiun ĉi monaton nia lando eniras la sezonon de l' ĝojaj festoj. Sendube en multaj el niaj grupoj oni tiam solenos per gajaj amikaj kunvenoj kaj festenoj la progresadon de nia afero dum la finiĝanta jaro. Al ĉiu samideana klubo aŭ rondo, al ĉiu aparta paca batalanto, ni en la nomo de la Asocio kore deziras ĝojan kaj feliĉan Kristnaskon, kaj esperas, ke en la vigligaj festoj de tiu tempo oni trovos inspiron al denovaj fervoraj klopodoj dum la venonta jaro. Ni ankaŭ ne forgesu, ke tiaj festoj prezentas bonegan okazon, disvastigi per amikaj vortoj, kaj eĉ per donacoj, sciigojn pri la Esperanta movado.

Sendube interesos niajn legantojn, ekscii per ĉi tiu lasta numero de la jaro ion pri la programo de la BRITISH ESPERANTIST por 1909. Unue, ni intencas havi ĉiumonate Redakcian Paĝon, kvazaŭ amikan interbabilejon kie por la bono de nia komuna afero ni povos samideane paroli kun nia legantaro. Tie ni aludos tiun aŭ alian interesan okazintaĵon de l' monato; elmetos antaŭ la fervorularo iun diskonigindan rimedon de propagando; atentigos pri eventualaj internaciaj kongresoj, k.t.p.; unu-

vorte, provos komentarii la monaton de vidpunkto Esperantista.

Ĝis nun, ni kutimis presi la Kronikon anglalingve, kaj la Alilandajn Sciigojn esperante. En la proksima jaro ni tion maligos. Al la alilandaj samideanoj, kiuj pro propaganda fervoro deziras scii, kiel progresas Esperanto en nia lando, malfacile estas, ĉerpi la deziratajn faktojn el angla teksto. Redaktante tiun parton de l' gazeto esperante, ni samtempe informos la eksterlandajn Esperantistojn pri la movado ĉe ni kaj liveros al niaj abonantoj pli da Esperanta legaĵo. Aliflanke estos multe pli oportune por brita propagandisto, se li povos prezenti al skeptikulo, kiu demandas ĉu aliaj nacioj sin okupas pri Esperanto, tutan anglalingvan paĝon da nerifuteblaj faktoj pri alilanda progreso. Kaj se lia skeptikula moŝto volos tiam ion scii pri la stato de l' propagando en Britujo, sufiĉos montri al li la senĉese kreskantan liston de niaj grupoj. Cetere, se estos en la Kroniko iu paragrafo, kiu estus pli disvastige utila se ĝi estus en angla lingvo, ni ĝin en tiun lingvon metos.

Alia nova trajto estos la apero, de tempo al

tempo, de kolono da angla klasika literaturaĵo kun paralela traduko esperanta.

Por pliutiligi la gazeton al lernantoj, kaj por igi pli efika nian paĝon da lingvaj klarigoj, ni petas, ke oni ne timu superŝuti nin per leteroj pri ĉiuspecaj demandoj gramatikaj, aŭ pri iaj malfacilaj punktoj de sintakso aŭ stilo. Ni klopodos respondi kiel eble plej klarige kaj detale al niaj korespondantoj.

Alia fako de la gazeto, al kiu ni dezirus speciale direkti la atenton de niaj legantoj, estas la Kroniko. Fervorulo tie povas tre ofte ĉerpi plej utilajn propagandajn ideojn. Ekzemple oni en la nuna numero tie rimarkos, ke S-ro Lock, lerta ano de la Norda Stelo Grupo, kompilis adresaron de Londonaj Esperantistoj, kaj nun elmetas al la dispono de l' grupsekretarioj la listojn rilatajn al la diversaj kvartaloj. Tiaj adresaroj, kolektitaj kaj klasifikitaj en iu centra loko, estus certe tre utilaj ne nur en Londono, sed ankaŭ en ĉiu granda provinca urbo kaj regiono. Bona ideo, ankaŭ, estas tiu de la grupo en Sutton, kiu, presiginte sur la artaj propagandaj afiŝoj haveblaj ĉe la B.E.A., sciigojn pri la loka Esperantista kunveno, dismetigis ilin en kelkajn butikfenestrojn, kaj tiel alvenigis al si en la daŭro de tre mallonga tempo multajn petojn pri informoj, kaj varbis novajn membrojn... kaj tiel plu!

En nia Novembra numero troviĝis artikolo proponanta la fondon de neformalaj propagandaj rondoj. Ĉu en iu urbo tiaj rondoj fondiĝis, aŭ jam antaŭe ekzistis? Ni scias, ke en multaj lokoj oni jam delonge faras la laboron, kiun ni en tiu artikolo skizis, sed ni kredas, ke se oni povus en ĉiu urbo pli sisteme kaj taktike instigi kaj interligi nian agadon, la skoltoj de nia propaganda armeo, kiuj ofte nun laboras tro aparte kaj disigitaj, sentus pli vive kaj fervorige tiun entuziasmon kiu devenas de la scio, ke aliaj ankaŭ solidare kunlaboras per la sama granda ideo; ni scias persone, ke en almenaŭ unu kvartalo de Londono, kie oni antaŭ nur kelkaj semajnoj iniciatis tian Rondon, oni jam atingis tre kontentigajn rezultojn (kolonon en loka ĵurnalo, kurson ĉe preĝejo, k. t. p.), kaj certe la rondanoj tute ne malpli fervore laboras pro la sento ke ili klopodas kune laŭ komuna plano al alta celo. Ni estus tre kontentaj ricevi de sekretarioj aŭ anoj de tiaj rondoj leterojn pri ilia agado kaj ĝiaj rezultatoj.

Fine, ni memorigas al niaj amikoj, ke nun estas bona tempo por instigi amikojn, aboni aŭ reaboni nian gazeton. Se ĉiu el vi havigus al ni nur du novajn abonantojn por la venonta jaro, vi tre multe helpus nin atingi nian konstantan celon: la plibonigadon kaj pli-grandigon de via centra organo.

En unueco ĉiam antaŭen!

B. E.

Vintra Sporto sur la Svisaj Alpoj

Sendube multe da personoj, kiuj aŭdis aŭ legis pri vintraj sportoj kaj kiuj, timante la malvarmon, neniam vizitis la montajn lokojn en la vintro, opinias ke la vintra sporto estas nur nove naskita amuzo por la junularo kaj ne konsideras, kiom la sportaj ekzercadoj favore influas la korpan bonfarton de l' homo.

Multaj fremduloj alveturas ĉiujare Svislandon en vintro por sia mallaciĝo kaj por ĝui la sporton — kaj kun kia fervoro — kaj kun kia ĝojo! ne lasante sin timigi de la akra aero nek la frosta vetero, eĉ kiam la termometro staras 20 ĝis 30 gradojn sub la glaciiga punkto, kio iafaje okazas. Ĉiuj, ĉu maljunuloj, aŭ gejunuloj ĉiurangaj, konkuras ĉe la glit- kaj ski-kurado same kiel ĉe la glit- kaj bob-veturado.

Multe da sportlokoj en Svisujo estas ja konataj, tamen la plej malnova, tial ankaŭ la plej progresinta kaj plej vizitata el ili, estas Davos, lokita en valo de la Grizonaj montoj, kie antaŭ 31 jaroj (vintro 1876—77), kelke da angloj fondis la unuan sportklubon. Baldaŭ aliaj nacioj aliĝis kaj fine ankaŭ la loĝantaro de la sportloko interesiĝis kaj partoprenis en sportaj amuzadoj — tiamaniere Davos fariĝis fine mondfama pro la sporto.

La sportsezono daŭras kvar monatojn; ĝi komenciĝas en Novembro kaj finiĝas en Marto. La plej interesaj konkuroj ĉiam okazas post la Kristnaska festo; la tutan Januaron festoj sekvas unu la alian. La plej spertaj sportistoj de l' mondo kunvenas Davos'on por konkuri, kaj la plej lertaj el ili ricevas belajn premiojn.

Ĉe la festo de vetglitado la kapelmuzikistoj ludas, la geartglitistoj lerte dancas kaj faras ĉarmegajn artplenajn moviĝadojn sur la spegule glatigita glacio. Estas vera ĝuo ankaŭ por la amaso da nesportistoj, t.e. la ĉeestantoj, kiuj ĉirkaŭas la artefaritan glitejon por ilin rigardi. La rapidaj glitantoj ne malpli estas entuziasme observataj, ĉar la tuta rigardantaro estas scivola vidi, kiu el la konkurantoj atingos la unua la celon, konkurante 500, 1,000 kaj 1,500 metrojn ĉirkaŭ la glitejon. Fine la premiojn multege oni aplaŭdas.

Por glitveturadoj nova speciala sportstrato estas konstruita (somero 1907), ĉar la intereso pri la diversspecaj bob'glitveturiloj kaj ties konkuraj veturadoj ĉiam pli kaj pli kreskas en la sportistaro.

Iom post iom, kompreninte la veran valoron de tiu ĉi sporta vivado, oni enkondukis tiun ĉi sporton ankaŭ en la Bernan Oberlandon kaj aliajn lokojn, kie ekzistas montoj.

Fino E. HERZOG,

Prez. de Esp. Grupo, U.E.A., 494, 26-2.
Davos-Platz, 1908.

La Krizantemo.

Esperantigita de JOSEPH HADALL.

La krizantemo estas preskaŭ ĉie rekonata kiel la Kristnaska floro, kaj el Germanujo venas al ni jena interesplena rakonto pri ĝi:—

Estis Kristnaska antaŭvespero, tre malluma, kaj falis rapide la neĝo, kiam Hermano la karbisto pli preme tiris ĉirkaŭ sin la mantelon, ĉar akrega vento furioze fajfegis tra arboj de la Nigra Arbarego.

Alportinte ŝarĝon da karbo al la kastelo apuda, li nun akcele hejmen iris al sia kajuto.

Kvankam li tre multe laboradis, li tamen estis malriĉa, gajnante nur sufiĉon por plenumi la bezonojn de sia edzino kaj kvar infanoj. Li pri ili pensis kiam li mallauĝtan marŝbrueton aŭdis. Direktiĝinte per la sono li palpe serĉadis ĉirkaŭe, kaj infaneton trovis, malsufiĉe vestitan, tremantan kaj plorantan sole en la neĝo.

“Kia! malgrandulo, ĉu oni vin lasis tutsole batali kontraŭ la kruela ventego!” La infano nenion respondis, sed kompatinde rigardadis la vizaĝon de l’ karbisto.

“Ha, sed mi vin tie ĉi ne povas lasi! Antaŭmatene vi povus morti.” Tiel dirinte, Hermano ĝin levis en siajn brakojn, ĝin envolvante en sia mantelo, li varmigis ĝiajn manojn ĉe sia brusto. Kiam li atingis la kajuton, li metis teren la infanon kaj frapis la pordon, kiu tuj ekmalfermiĝis, kaj rapidis al lia renkonto la infanoj.

“Jen, edzino mia, jen gasteto por nia antaŭ-Kristnaska noktomanĝo,” ekkriis li, enkondukante la etulon, kiu timete tenadis lian fingron per sia maneto.

“Kaj li estas bonvenanto!” respondis edzino lia. “Nu li venu sin varmigi apud la fajro.” La infanoj preme alproksimiĝis por rigardi kaj bone akcepti la etan nov-veninton. Al li, ili montris sian belan abion, ornamitan je helkoloraj lanternoj, per kiuj la bona patrino penis fari feston por la infanoj, honorante la vesperon antaŭ Kristnasko. Poste, ili sidiĝis por noktomanĝi; ĉiu infano elmetis el sia manĝaĵo porcion por la gasteto, enrigardante admire ĝiajn klarbluajn okulojn kaj orajn harojn, kiuj tiom briladis, ke ili disdonis helan lumon en la malgranda ĉambro; kaj dum ili vidadis, kreskis simile al luma rondo ĉirkaŭ ĝia kapo, kaj la okuloj* brilis kun ĉiela brileco. Baldaŭ, du blankaj flugiloj aperis ĉe ĝiaj ŝultroj, kaj ili pli kaj pli ŝajnis kreskadi, kaj tiam subite malaperis la bela aperintaĵo, etendante ĝiajn manojn kvazaŭ ilin beni.

Hermano kaj lia edzino surgenuis, ekdirante kun adorantaj voĉoj, “Jesuo la Sankta Infano!”

Poste, ĉirkaŭpremante siajn miregantajn infanojn, pro tio ke ili gastigis elĉielan vizitinton, ili ĝojis dankege.

La sekvintan matenon, Hermano trapasante la lokon kie li trovis la ĉielan blonduleton, ekvidis aron da amindaj blankaj floroj, kun nigreverdaj folioj, kiuj lin pensigis ke la neĝo mem ekfloris.

Hermano kolektis kelke da ili, kaj respektege ilin hejmen portis por la edzino kaj infanoj, kiuj ŝategis la belegajn florojn kaj ilin zorge gardis en memoro de tiu Sankta Vespero, ilin nomante krizantemoj; kaj ĉiujare, kiam revenis la Kristnaska festo, ili elmetis porcion el sia festamanĝo kaj ĝin donis al ia malfeliĉuleto, laŭ la paroloj de Kristo: “Tiome kiom vi al unu el la plej sensignifaj el miaj fratuloj ĝin faras, vi ĝin faras al mi.”

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La Mallerta Viandtranĉisto.

Iu viandtranĉisto, ne tre lerta, penis pece distranĉi rostitan anason. Sed maltrafinte la celatan artikon, li lasis glite fali la tranĉilon, forpuŝis la birdon el la pleto sur la plankon, la pleton mem renversis kaj ŝprucigis la saŭcon sur sin mem kaj sur kelkajn el la ĉeestantoj. Dum li tute trankvile elviŝas tiujn malpuraĵojn, unu el la kunmanĝontoj ekkrias: “Sed dume, la hundo forrabos la anason!” “Nenion timu,” rediris la viandtranĉisto, “ĉar la birdon per mia piedo mi premas tiamaniere, ke la hundo povas nur ĝin leki.” *Laŭ latina teksto tradukis H. MUFFANG, Angers, France.*

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Elegio pri Pasero.

De CATULLUS.

Bedaŭru, Venus, ankaŭ vi Kupidoj,
Kaj kiom estas da amemaj homoj:
Pasero de knabino mia mortis,
Paser', amato de knabino mia:
Ĝin ol okulojn proprajn ŝi pli amis,
Karega ĉar ĝi estis kaj ŝin konis
Bonege, kiel la knabin' patrinon.
Nek de genuoj ŝiaj sin ĝi movis,
Sed ĉirkaŭflugis tien kaj ĉi tien,
Pepanta ĉiam al mastrino sole.
Nun per la ombra vojo iras ĝi,
Neniu tie povas elreveni;
Malbeno al vi, ombroj malĝojegaj,
De Orko, kiuj ĉion belan glutas!
Al mi deprenis vi paseron belan,
Malbona faro! Ve, pasero kara!
Pro vi knabino karulino mia
Okulojn havas ĉiam larmoplenajn!

*El la latina lingvo tradukis IVY KELLERMAN,
Ph.D., Chicago, U.S.A.*

Vera Rakonto.

1.
Estis nokte — pluv' faladis :
Sur la strato staris mi ;
Veturiloj brue pasis,
Sed neniŭ — ve! — "taxi."*
2.
Voĉo post mi ekaŭdiĝis
Kvazaŭ de almozpetul' ;
Esploreme mi min turnis :
— Tie staris ĉifonul'.
3.
El angul' de l' strata muro
Plendajn vortojn aŭdis mi :
"Akra estas pankonkuro !
Vian moŝton benu Di'."
4.
Ĉar de longe jam mi serĉis
Vane veturilon, li
Deus ex machina ŝajnis
— Mizerulo tiu ĉi.
5.
Pluvombreton mi ja havis :
Li — truaĵan veston nur !
Sur la lip' sopiro tremis :
Malsatiĝi — ho terur' !
6.
Serĉu veturilon — kuru !
Prenu pluvombreton — jen !
Tuje for ! por ke mi donu
Al vi pencojn ĉe reven'.
7.
Fulmrapide li forkuris,
Polican' suspektis lin :
"Estas bone" — mi alkriis,
Li : "Vi ne revidos ĝin."
8.
Embarasa la momento !
Bobby† ja subridis pri
Naiveco de la gento
Kies ano estas mi.
9.
Post minuto jen aperis
"Taxi" — ĉifonul' — ombrel' !
Pro ŝiling' min tuse dankis
Brava hom' — sub la fi-ŝel'.

G. P. LELY.

* Lu-aŭtomobilo. † Policano.

& & &

Technical Dictionaries.

More helpers are wanted for the British section of this important work, especially in the following departments :—Architecture, Engineering (civil, mechanical, electrical, marine, hydraulic, &c.).

All English-speaking Esperantists who are able and willing to assist are requested to send in their names, stating the department in which they are specialists, to Mr. Geo. Ledger, hon. sec. of the Teknik-Vortara Komitato, B.E.A.

At the Dresden Congress (after experience acquired by a considerable amount of preliminary work), the method of international co-operation was definitely agreed upon. The following is an outline of the organisation :—

The *Internacia Scienca Asocio* will undertake the compiling of the *Esperanto-nacilingvaj* dictionaries, but will leave to each nation the task of compiling its own *nacilingvo-esperanta* dictionary.

The *Scienca Oficejo* in Geneva (the headquarters of the I.S.A.) will be the chief centre, and will be in correspondence with each nation through the medium of the secretary of the national sub-centre.

The sub-centre for the British Empire is the above-named T.V.K.

To take part in the work it is not necessary to be a member of the I.S.A. All capable Esperantists are invited to assist ; at the same time it is highly desirable that workers, and all interested in the work, should be members of the I.S.A., and by their subscriptions contribute to the funds available for the expenses incidental to the undertaking.

The work is divided into several main divisions, viz. :—

(A) Copying, on specially printed cards or "slips," technical words from one of the technical dictionaries already published on the Continent (such as the *Esperanto-French Dictionary* of Verax), and adding the equivalent English words.

(B) Copying, on slips, technical words extracted from Esperanto literature, and adding the equivalent English words, with criticisms.

(C) Writing, on specially printed forms, lists of proposed new Esperanto technical words, with the equivalent of each in English and one or more other languages ; and adding, when necessary, sketches, or explanatory definitions in Esperanto.

(D) Adding the English equivalents on sets of slips already commenced in other countries, with criticisms and suggestions of amendments.

All slips and lists originated by workers in the British section will be forwarded by the British secretary to Geneva, whence they will be sent seriatim to other national secretaries for distribution amongst the specialists of the respective nations.

In this way it is hoped to obtain, for each department, the co-operation of specialists in a number of countries.

At the same time, duplicates of all slips and lists sent to Geneva will be kept at the B.E.A. office, in gradual preparation for the compilation of the English-Esperanto dictionary or dictionaries.

The Committee has already collected from British specialists, and forwarded to Geneva, lists of words relating to seventeen departments, containing 3,400 words. Several members of the Committee have also made considerable progress in the work of copying and translating from *Verax*.

It is obvious that the whole undertaking is enormous, and could not be satisfactorily negotiated without systematic organization to suitably divide-up the work, and to prevent the waste of labour which would inevitably occur if individuals were working independently and without a system of centralization. The Committee is very fortunate in securing, as hon. sec., Mr. Geo. Ledger, who, besides zeal and energy, possesses great experience in methodical indexing and classification of documents, a most essential element in such work.

The work under heading "A" may be subdivided as follows :—

(A 1) Copying the words given in the dictionary (in *Verax*, for example, Esperanto and French), and

(A 2) Adding the English to the same.

The task "A 1" requires no technical knowledge, but only time, accuracy, and clear writing. If some ladies would kindly help in this work, the task "A 2" could be undertaken by persons possessing technical knowledge, with the help of existing French-English technical dictionaries.

Mr. Ledger will be happy to send forms and detailed instructions to those who signify their willingness to help.

CHARLES E. COWPER, *Chairman of Committee.*

Chronicle.

LONDON.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—Propaganda kunveno tre sukcesa okazis ĉe la "London Olive Branch" loĝio de la Bontemplanoj la 22an de Oktobro, plej afable aranĝita de la Nordstelanoj. F-ino Henningsen legis interesplenan trakateton pri la origino kaj spirito de Esperanto, sekvita de F-ino Schafer, kiu faris bonegan klarigon pri la konstruo kaj facileco de akiro de la lingvo. S-ro Harrison-Hill bonkore kaj bonhumore parolis, kantis kaj fortepiane ludis, multe amuzante kaj instruante. Anoj de la Norda Stelo multnombro subtenis la aferon per sia ĉeesto. La kunveno ekvivigis grandan intereson kaj sekve starigas kurso de ĉirkaŭ dudek anoj, de kiu F-ino Henningsen estas instruantino. Ĝi okazas ĉiumarde je 7.30 kaj ĉiŝaŭde je la 7a ĉe la Lecture Hall, John-street Chapel, Theobald's-road, W.C., per la ĝentila permeso de la kapela estraro.

Kingston-on-Thames.—The annual public meeting of this society was held in Fife Hall on October 19. Dr. Alexander was in the chair. The secretary, speaking of the progress of the language, said that when the Kingston Society was formed in 1905, there were only twenty others in Great Britain, but now the number was close on 130. An excellent musical programme was rendered by members. Mr. G. J. Cox also gave an interesting account of his trip to the Dresden Congress.

Lewisham.—On November 15 a most interesting lecture on Esperanto was given at the Unitarian Church, High-street, by Dr. John Pollen. The Rev. W. W. C. Pope, the minister of the church, presided, and there was a good attendance. We are glad to hear that a large class, consisting of members of the congregation, now meets weekly under Mr. Gosling. Esperantists in this district will also notice with pleasure that a monthly Esperanto column has been started in the *Lewisham Gazette*, the *Sydenham Gazette* and the *Kentish Mercury*. Our hearty thanks to the Editor for his co-operation!

London Club.—At the end of October the London Club had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Hermann Sexauer, former general secretary of the B.E.A. His many friends will be glad to hear that he was in excellent health, and as enthusiastic as ever about Esperanto and other humanitarian ideas. Readers will already have heard that while still in California he married an *Esperantistino*, and we are sure that all those who know him will join us in congratulations and hearty good wishes for his future. When at the club meeting on October 29 he gave many interesting details of his experiences in America, and of the progress of Esperanto in the States.—Another pleasant incident was the visit, on November 6, of M. Edmond Privat, who gave a very interesting lecture on the Chautauqua Convention, illustrated by a fine collection of limelight views. The lantern was kindly lent and manipulated by Mr. C. E. Lock, of the Norda Stelo Group. At the close of the evening the London Club expressed to M. Privat its hearty good wishes for the success of the propaganda lecture tour in England which he was beginning the next day.

Norda Stelo.—Things have been going on well since this eminently progressive society was installed in its new large hall in Grovedale-road. A marked increase in membership, together with general progress in knowledge of the language, show that enthusiasm is the all-important factor if success is to be attained. The interest of the members has been held by the diversity of the programmes. For example, the lady members provided a most interesting evening by organising what may be called "searching for the affinity." Each lady had the transposed name of a well-known character in

literature or history pinned on her jacket. Suppose it was Beatrice. The gentleman who had picked the name Dante out of the hat had to find his "affinity," Beatrice. When all "affinities" were found the gentlemen, *malfeliĉuloj*, had to speak on the characteristics of the two. Many instructive little speeches were made, doubtless stimulated by the prizes offered for the best speech. Various limelight lectures have been given, notably by Mr. H. R. Lawless on his trip by bicycle with Miss Dodds and Mr. Smith to the Dresden Congress, and by Mr. C. E. Lock, a highly instructive discourse on the cotton industry, showing the progress from the seed to the article finished for wear. Among many other subjects, universal peace has been thrashed out, the "*Esperanta Vortaro*" discussed, and "*Kiel la mondo aspektus sen insektoj*" explained. These were interspersed with social evenings, during which songs and recitations were given, and also some little delicacies were provided; "*dramaĵoj*" by the dramatic circle; "*bongustaĵoj*" by the ladies in the way of refreshments. So, by Esperanto, with Esperanto, and for Esperanto, the Norda Stelo fights her way!—H. R. L.

Walthamstow.—Mr. J. Gourlay ("The Laurels," Hale End-road, Highams Park) is taking steps to form an Esperanto group in this district, and would be glad if any fellow-Esperantists in the neighbourhood would communicate with him.

THE PROVINCES.

Barrow-in-Furness.—A class of twenty-nine students is being conducted by Mr. W. Symonds in the Education Department's Continuation Schools, on behalf of the Barrow Esperanto Society. The local Esperanto Society now meets at the Excello Dining Rooms (opposite G.P.O.) every Friday from 7.30 till 10 p.m.

Birkenhead.—As the result of Mr. A. Christen's "Esperanto week" in Birkenhead, a class has been formed with nineteen students, meeting on Monday evenings at Christchurch Institute, Balls-road. Mr. G. D. Lewis, M.A., F.B.E.A., acts as honorary instructor. New members will be welcomed.

Birmingham.—The president and secretary of the Birmingham Group, after an ineffectual attempt to introduce a project of so-called reform of Esperanto—practically another language—into the group, resigned office some weeks ago, and Mr. Fred Hackett and Mr. F. W. Hipsley (154, South-road, Erdington) respectively have been appointed in their stead. The Group Consul is Mr. W. H. Garbutt, 210, Alexander-road, Acock's-green, Birmingham. Mr. Hackett delivered his inaugural address on October 12, and described in a very interesting manner the part played by Latin as the scholastic Esperanto of the Middle Ages. The group now meets on the first Friday in each month, at the Grand Theatre Restaurant, 144, Corporation-street, at 8 p.m. Any visitors will be cordially welcomed.—The classes at Bristol-street School, under the City of Birmingham Education Committee, are continuing this winter as last—*elementary*, under Mr. Fennell, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and *advanced*, under Mr. Hackett, on Tuesdays and Thursdays; also a class at Sparkhill Institute, on Tuesdays, under the Worcestershire County Council. A new course, too, has been started at the Harborne Institute, instructed by the secretary, Mr. Hipsley. The latter class meets every Thursday evening, at eight.

Bradford.—M. Edmond Privat, who has lately completed a strenuous propaganda tour in Switzerland and France, has now undertaken a series of lectures in the United Kingdom. On November 10 he visited Bradford. There was a large attendance at the Bradford Technical College to hear his interesting lecture on "Esperanto in Europe and America." The Lord Mayor (Mr. James Hill), who presided, expressed his

great indebtedness to M. Privat for a pleasant and interesting evening, and said that if he had been a younger man he would certainly have made an effort to learn Esperanto. He hoped it would be taught in all the schools.

Bristol.—On November 4 the general business meeting of the Bristol Society took place, for the election of officers, &c. The secretary reported briefly on the progress during the previous year. There was a satisfactory increase in the membership, and active propaganda work had been carried on during the year. The members passed a hearty vote of thanks for the splendid and self-sacrificing work of the president, Mr. C. A. L. Dirac, who for the last two years, as editor of the Esperanto column of *The Bristol Weekly Mercury*, had published every week long articles in Esperanto and English. The president thanked the *gesamideanoj* at home and abroad for the Esperanto articles which they had kindly sent him, and trusted that they would continue to help him during the present year. The president and secretary were re-elected. Sub-committees for propaganda, teaching and Press work were elected. A library containing Esperanto books and gazettes has been started. During the winter months the members are meeting at *Vancouver House, St. James-square*.

Burnley.—The need has long been felt here of a permanent headquarters where Esperantists might meet every evening, and now local *samideanoj* have at last been able to establish a centrally-situated *Esperanto-Oficejo*, which is open daily (except Sunday) from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. The address is: *Y.M.C.A. Institute, Parkers-lane* (opposite the Hippodrome).—An Esperanto class meets every Wednesday, under Messrs. Hardaker and Hartley, and a special course for teachers has been arranged by Mr. Currie, on Saturdays. The ordinary group meetings are held every Tuesday and Thursday; and on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday Esperanto debates are held. A large collection of Esperanto literature and gazettes is available for the use of members. The opening of the *Oficejo* has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of members. A class has also been started by Mr. Currie at Rushton, near Blackburn, under Mr. Hartley's instruction.

Carlisle.—The group has resumed its weekly meetings at Tullie House, on Friday evenings. Dr. Overton, Denton Holme, is the chairman, and Mr. W. J. Pratt, 22, *Chatsworth-square*, hon. secretary, of the group.

Consett.—A class is being conducted in the Consett Technical Institute, under the Durham County Council, by Mr. H. Halliwell. The number of students is not at present all that could be wished, owing, probably, to the severe industrial depression which has affected the whole district. A large number of people are, however, known to be studying the language in a more or less private way, and there is ample reason to warrant the local workers in anticipating a steady accretion to the numbers of the local group, which is progressing very satisfactorily.

Halifax.—The first annual meeting of the Halifax Group was held last month. The secretary gave an encouraging report of the year's work. Mr. Milner was re-elected president, Mr. E. J. Christie was appointed consul, and Mr. W. Hodgson secretary. The society have secured new and comfortable rooms at Heyworth's Café, Southgate, where they will be pleased to see any Esperantists who may be visiting the town any Wednesday or Friday evening.

Harrow.—On October 31 our indefatigable President, Dr. Pollen, gave a lantern lecture to a crowded house at the Lower School of John Lyon, Harrow, on "The Flag at Jeddah and Mecca." The boys were a most

enthusiastic audience, and applauded loudly when Dr. Zamenhof's picture was shown on the screen.

Hartlepool.—Group meetings for practice and instruction in Esperanto have been started again in Hartlepool, at Henry Smith Schools, Thursdays, 7 p.m. *Koran bondeziron!*

Huddersfield.—The Assembly Rooms were the scene of a gay festival on October 17, on the occasion of the first public social meeting organised by the Huddersfield Society. There was a very large and enthusiastic attendance, many of the other Yorkshire societies being numerously represented. The entertainment was agreeably preluded by a *te-babilado* at the Co-operative Society's Restaurant in Buxton-road. The president (Mr. Hirst) and the treasurer (Mr. Fitton) gave encouraging reports as to the progress and financial position of the group. The excellent programme of songs and recitations by the members was interspersed with interesting speeches by various representatives of the groups in Bradford, Harrogate, Wakefield, Leeds, Whipple, Crawshaw, Newcastle, Sheffield, &c., all of which are in a flourishing condition. At the close of the entertainment the company devoted itself with *samideana* zeal to dancing. These inter-group gatherings are certainly most effectual means of bringing propagandists in a district into touch with one another, and cannot but affect most beneficially the whole movement.—Group meetings are now held weekly at the College, by the kind consent of the technical authorities. There is also a *gastotablo* at Bannister's Café, Byron-road, every Saturday, at 8 p.m. All Esperantists and friends are welcome.

Liverpool.—Esperantists here, on November 7, had the privilege of listening to M. Edmond Privat's first English lecture on Esperanto, in the Arts Theatre of the University. The chair was taken by Councillor T. L. Dodds, J.P., of Birkenhead. The pleasing and witty manner in which the lecturer presented his array of convincing arguments held the attention of a large audience for more than an hour. A quartette of *gesamideanoj* from St. Helens opened the proceedings by an exquisite rendering of "Dolĉa vent" ("Sweet and low"). M. Privat's visit has given not a little impetus to the movement in Liverpool, and another weekly Esperanto class has been started by Miss M. L. Jones at the Esperanto Office, Renshaw-street, in addition to those which have already for some time been successfully conducted there. On November 16 Mr. A. Christen began one of his "weeks" with a lecture before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Sir Alfred Jones presided. On the evening of the same day he spoke before a large audience in the Picton Hall, and the course of lessons which followed at the Oulton Secondary Schools, attended by ninety pupils, will doubtless increase the membership of the vigorous Esperanto group which has been so steadily and successfully carrying on propaganda in Liverpool for four and a-half years past. Mr. R. Gray Chisholm, the secretary of the group, has just opened a course of lessons at the "David Lewis" Working Man's Club—a large educational and recreational club in the city. This is a result of a spontaneous request on the part of the members, and the class, numbering about twenty men, shows much promise of success.

Manchester.—Meetings of the society, for social intercourse and discussion of daily topics in Esperanto, take place every Wednesday, at 8 p.m., at *Cities Temperance Hotel, Limited, Deansgate*. Visitors from other groups are cordially invited. Classes for instruction in Esperanto are conducted at *Onward Buildings* on Wednesday evenings by Miss E. Eldershaw and Mr. Chas. Slater.

Mortimer Common.—Je la komenco de Oktobro havis lokon parolado pri Esperanto en la knaba lernejo,

"Hillcroft," Mortimer Common, Berkshire. La lernejestro, S-ro Archibald Eyles, ne multe kredas je Esperanto, sed pro ĝia utilo pri logika elpenso kaj gramatiko li volis, ke oni instruu ĝin al liaj lernantoj. La unuan paroladon faris S-ro L. A. Long, B.A., kaj li daŭrigos la kurson tiun ĉi monaton. La knaboj multe interesigis.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—From *The Newcastle Chronicle* of October 30:—"There are now three flourishing Esperanto societies in Newcastle, and capable teachers are to be found immediately their services are required. Classes are held in the *Temperance Institute, Rutherford-street*, and all information can be had from the secretary. In the excellent magazine published and edited by the boys of the Sunderland High School, Esperanto is given a prominent position."—M. Edmond Privat delivered a lecture on Esperanto at the Connaught Hall, on November 14, under the auspices of the Newcastle Esperanto Society.

An enthusiastic group has been started at Lockhart's Café, Grainger-street, under the auspices of the well-known printers and publishers, Messrs. Andrew Reid & Co., Ltd., Printing-court-buildings. It is called "The Printing Court Esperanto Club," and since it was founded on October 23 last, members have increased to such an extent that a second class has been formed. Mr. John T. Cook, 15, Oxford-street, is hon. sec. We are informed that Messrs. Reid & Co. also undertake Esperanto printing. We congratulate them on their initiative, and trust that the new club will both lead to an increase of their business and help forward Esperanto.

Norwich.—The progress of Esperanto in Norwich is being stimulated by M. Edmond Privat, of Geneva, who is conducting a fortnight's Esperanto course prior to his return to France. On November 13 he gave one of his interesting lectures on the progress of the language to a large audience at the Technical Institute, including several prominent citizens and many representatives of the teaching profession.

Rotherham.—We learn from *The Sheffield Weekly News* that, as a result of a lecture given on November 6 in connection with the Rotherham Y.M.C.A. Literary Society, a class for the study of Esperanto has been formed. Mr. Hagen, of Darnall, has been appointed leader.

St. Helens.—Early last month Mr. Griffin, the president of the St. Helens Group, gave an address on Esperanto before the members of the Haydock Wesleyan Literary Society. An Esperanto class is to be started shortly. A debate has also been arranged for January between the group and the members of the local branch of the Y.M.C.A., the subject being: "Can Esperanto be the international language of the future?" Only one answer can be given to that question, and it certainly is not "No!" An Esperanto class has also been commenced in Earlestown, and ere long a group will be founded. Mr. Griffin is also endeavouring to start at his office an Esperanto class for boys under sixteen. He wishes to give instruction free to not more than twenty pupils. A ready response will certainly be made to this generous offer. The *St. Helens Newspaper* is giving valuable help to local propaganda by inserting weekly articles in and on Esperanto.

Southport.—On October 19, Mr. A. Christen conducted a very successful "Esperanto week." The introductory lecture, held in the Cambridge Hall (the principal hall in the town), was attended by about 400 persons. The mayor occupied the chair. At the close of the lecture a large quantity of literature was sold, and great satisfaction was expressed by a number of non-Esperantists who were there. More than forty

people took the course of four demonstrations given on the succeeding days. This has done much in stimulating the society here, and the classes which are held weekly. Owing to an increase of membership the society has been obliged to resort to larger premises, and the members now meet on Monday evenings at the *Imperial Café, 555, Lord-street*. To afford opportunity for Esperantists to meet casually, Rowntree's Café, Lord-street, has been selected, where any who are interested are almost sure to find *samideanoj* on Saturdays from 4 to 5 p.m.—Two well-attended Esperanto classes are being conducted on Thursday evenings at the Technical Schools by Miss M.L. Jones, of Liverpool.

The Midland Counties Union of Educational Institutions held its examinations in Esperanto, elementary and advanced, in April last. The annual report shows that, out of thirty-seven candidates, twenty-nine passed the required standard, and the syllabus for 1909 shows that the addition of an intermediate grade is contemplated. The secretary is Mr. W. J. Harris, F.C.I.S., *The Technical School, Handsworth, Staffs.*

Torquay.—Mr. Richard Sharpe—whom *karavananoj* will remember as the gentleman who conducted Divine service on R.M.S. *Gaika* on the way back to London—has taken Mr. J. D. Simpson's hint in our September number (page 173), and called on Mr. W. J. McKenzie, proprietor of the weekly *Torquay Times*, who has very kindly placed a column at his disposal for Esperanto. After writing six articles, and *multe kurinte*, Mr. Sharpe has succeeded in forming a class of fourteen students, to whom he gives free instruction twice a week. He makes all his pupils learn from Miss M. L. Jones's "Esperanto Manual," and, in view of further developments, recommends "would-be students, for whom he has at present no room, to provide themselves with 'Esperanto Manuals,' and to follow at home the advice which he publishes weekly in the *Torquay Times*. Ni gratulas nian samideanon pri lia lerta kaj interesa artikolaro, kaj esperas, ke aliaj fervoruloj imitos lian ekzemplon.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Esperanto section of the Modern Languages Society meets every Friday at 8 p.m., at 30, Grafton-street.

SCOTLAND.

Cowdenbeath (Fife).—On November 12 Mr. J. M. Warden, president of the Edinburgh Society, lectured to a large audience on Esperanto in the Victoria Hall, Cowdenbeath. Mr. W. A. Guthrie, M.A., presided. At the close of the lecture nearly thirty names were handed in for the purpose of starting a group, and Mr. Charles Walls, *Cuttlehill Cottage, Crossgates*, was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

Dunfermline.—Mr. Thomas Gorrie, president of the Young Scots Society, Dunfermline, delivered a lecture on Esperanto to a large audience in Dunfermline on November 10. The lecture was favourably received. Dunfermline would make an excellent centre for an Esperanto group, and we trust that steps may be taken shortly for organising the local Esperantists.

Edinburgh.—A feature of the group meetings has been the arrangement of an occasional musical and dramatic evening, which has proved very popular. An original comedy, *The Norman Conquest*, written by Mr. William Morrison, F.B.E.A., is to be presented to the group at an early meeting. It deals in humorous fashion with the conquest of a British *skeptikulo* by an *Esperantistino* from Normandy. The society, at its meeting on November 18, had the pleasure of hearing a paper communicated by Mr. G. L. Browne, London, being a defence of "Kaj" ("Kaj que personne ne

dépend," laŭ la "Conclusions du Rapport de Conturat et Leau"). The paper was presented by Mr. C. T. Macgregor, M.A., who added several remarks from his own knowledge of languages in support of Mr. Browne's defence. An interesting discussion followed, in which the secretary stated that this was one of a series of papers which would be read in the society contributed by *alilandaj samideanoj*.—The Esperanto ball, announced for the evening of December 18, promises to be very successful. Tickets (gentlemen 5s., ladies 4s., including supper) to be had from Mr. A. T. Whitehead, 20, *Downfield-place*.

Glasgow.—The group meetings are now in full swing, and two classes are being carried on, one for learners by the secretary, and one for advanced pupils by the president.—On October 19, the secretary read a paper entitled "La Devoj de niaj Societanoj." He recited several duties of group members, but above all emphasized the importance of "*entuziasmiĝado*," and suggested for that purpose that the members should become thoroughly versed in the *history* of the language and movement. Enthusiasm then comes of itself. The paper provoked an interesting and lively discussion. The next meeting was in the form of a "symposium," when about a dozen members had an innings.—On November 2, Mr. Ker, the vice-president, gave a good lecture on the "Bass Rock," showing some very beautiful limelight views. The following meeting took the form of a debate: *Ĉu la Nuntempaj Gazetoj Malbone Influas sur la Literaturamon*.—We also note an interesting article on Esperanto in the *Great Western Railway Magazine*, written by Mr. G. D. Buchanan, the energetic Esperanto Consul in Glasgow.

Haddington.—On November 12, Mr. Charles T. Macgregor, M.A., Edinburgh, visited Haddington, and gave a lesson and address in Esperanto. A large and enthusiastic group has been formed, Mr. T. Callen being president, and Miss Forbes, teacher, secretary.

Montrose.—This society has affiliated with the B. E. A., and has thus put itself in direct touch with the great world-movement. It has on its roll twenty-two effective members, and between thirty and forty honorary members. Of these two classes, five hold the preliminary certificate, and two the diploma of the Association. The society meets every Friday evening in the Academy, and the work is divided between conversational practice and preparation for the certificate. Mr. R. J. Muir, H. M. I. S. for North-East Forfarshire, sympathises warmly with the movement.

Paisley.—"Keep your eye on Paisley." At the time these words were uttered by a famous politician Esperanto was little known, otherwise he would very strongly have advised all to keep "both eyes" on Paisley, where Esperanto continues to flourish. Both classes have been considerably augmented since last year, and the *lernejo* consists of comfortable and exceedingly cosy rooms in George-street. Last Friday, Mr. R. J. McLaren, secretary of the Glasgow Society, gave an excellent lecture on "What is Esperanto?" to a large and appreciative audience, which was afterwards well reported in the local press. Mr. G. Douglas Buchanan, the genial Glasgow Esperanto consul, was also present, and distributed *propagandiloj* amongst the audience. *Samideanoj* in the district who have not yet become members are requested to communicate with Mr. George A. Dickson, 164, *George-street*, the society's hon. secretary.

WALES.

Cardiff.—An Esperanto class is being held weekly under the Cardiff Education Committee in the Technical School, University College, on Fridays, from 7 to 8 p.m. Instructress, Miss Marian James.

FEDERATIONS.

Lancashire - Cheshire.—La tria konferenco de la "Federacio Esp-a de Lancs. kaj Cheshire" okazis la 10an de Oktobro en Preston, en la "Geisha Assembly Rooms." Ĝi estis granda sukceso ĉiamaniere. Kelkaj aliurbaj delegitoj venis al Preston matene kaj pasigis la tempon esplorante la interesojn de "Fiera Prestono" (ĉi tiu urbo multkaŭze meritas tian titolon pro siaj belaj konstruaĵoj, parkoj, k.c.), sub la ĝentila, sindona kondukado de S-ro Thos. Dewhurst, ano de la Prestona Urba Konsilantaro, kiu, kvankam ne ankoraŭ Esperantisto, havas ties spiriton kaj kiu, kvankam li konfesis esti iom skeptika pri la efektivigebleco de la Esperantistaj idealoj, prezentis nin kaj nian aferon al ĉiuj siaj amikoj, kiujn ni renkontis, kaj tiamaniere ja fariĝis Esperanta propagandanto. Je 2.45 p.t.m. okazis la oficiala bonveno kaj akcepto de la delegitoj. Pro la neevitebla foriro el la urbo de la Urbestro, S-ro W. E. Ord, faris tre afable kaj plezurige tiun ceremonion "Alderman" Hamilton, la honorinda kaj estimata prezidanto de la Muzea kaj Biblioteka Komitato, kiu sciigis nin, ke nuntempe la Konsilantaro de tiu urbo atiskultas proponojn pri Esperanto multe pli simpatie ol antaŭe, kaj ke post nelonge certe la programoj de la Teknikaj kaj aliaj lernejoj enhavos Esperanton. Li konsilis, ke la Prestona Grupo sin anoncu kaj faru bruegon en la urbo, por ke neniu persono povu diri: "Mi neniam antaŭe aŭdis pri Esperanto." Je la 3a posttagmeze, F-ino M. L. Jones, F.B.E.A., la vic-prezidentino de la Federacio, malfermis la agadan kunvenon, kaj post la aprobo de la protokolo de la lasta konferenco oni unuanime elektis F-inon Jones la prezidanto kaj S-ron Alfred Griffin, F.B.E.A., la vic-prezidanto. Oni elektis komitatojn por klopodi kaj por la elekto de bone konata loka ĵurnalo kiel oficiala anoncilo kaj propagandilo de la Federacio, kaj por pripensi kaj elekti regularon por la federacia administrado. S-ro Baxandall (Lancaster) faris raporton pri la progresado de la aranĝoj pri la venonta konferenco en Morecambe, la proksiman Aprilon, samtempe kiam okazos la ĉiujara kongreso de la Nacia Unuiĝo de Instruistoj, por ke ni invitu ilin ĉeesti nian konferencon kaj provu interesi ilin kaj havigi ilian aktivan subtenadon por Esperanto. En tiu celo nia sindona kaj tre estimata samideano kaj kunbatalanto D-ro J. C. O'Connor afable promesas ĉeesti kaj fari al ili propagandan paroladon. Ankaŭ per tiu ĉi konferenco ni provos fondi novan grupon en Morecambe. Sed ĉar la elspezoj de tiu ĉi propaganda projekto estos ja iom pezaj, ni starigis por ili abonliston, kies provizora sekretario kaj kasisto estas S-ro Baxandall, *Portland-street, Lancaster*, kiu danke ricevos monoferojn de niaj Lancashire kaj Cheshire aŭ iuj aliaj graŝlandaj gesamideanoj por helpi tiun laŭdindan aferon. Oni elektis la sekvantan kiel oficialan devizon de la Federacio: "*Venko per Konvinko*." Oni prokrastis la konsideradon de la propono pri libertempaj hejmoj, k.t.p., ĝis la proksima konferenco, kiu okazos en Manchester ĉe la "Onward Buildings," Deansgate, la 16an de Januaro, 1909. Post temango kaj la plezuriga vizito al la Muzeo, la Federacianoj kaj kelkaj Prestonaj neesperantistaj amikoj atiskultis koncerton tre bone organizitan kaj lerte faritan de la lokaj samideanoj. Ĉeestis 95 delegitoj, el Manchester, Liverpool, Bury, Rochdale, Blackpool, Southport, Lancaster, Preston, Barrow, Nelson, kaj oni ankaŭ remarkis la afablan ridetan vizaĝon de Profesoro Christen, kiu interese atiskultis la diversajn paroladojn kaj diskutojn. Multaj regionaj gazetoj publikigis longajn raportojn pri la kunveno.—F. J. W.

London.—The propaganda meeting of the London Federated Esperanto Groups, announced last month, was held at Caxton Hall, S.W., on November 11. It

was an unqualified success. Many willing helpers had been working to sell tickets, and there was a large attendance. Captain the Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, L.C.C., was in the chair. In the course of an interesting introductory speech, he said that there were now twelve evening commercial centres under the County Council that provided tuition in Esperanto, but whereas in the case of other languages the same pupils attended year after year, Esperanto, on the other hand, was learned so quickly that there was sometimes a difficulty experienced in filling up the gaps when pupils left. It behoved Esperantists to see that the supply of learners was kept up. After a chorus of boys from the Honeywell-road Higher Grade Schools had sung "La Kara Hejmland," Mr. Geo. J. Cox, to whose skilful organisation the success of the whole affair was chiefly due, gave an able explanation entitled "What is Esperanto?" Mr. Harrison Hill, ever keen to help on the *Afero*, followed with a humorous sketch of a Suffragette Parliament in the year 19—, and also delighted the audience with "Mia Juliet," in Esperanto. Mr. W. T. Stead made a most interesting speech on "The Need of an International Language at The Hague." Alluding to the assumption usually made by Englishmen that English was to be the world-language, he mentioned the fact that out of the forty-eight national delegates present at the last World-Parliament at The Hague, only ten could understand English. The most "represented" language was Spanish. He also drew attention to the enormous increase in population of Russia, which fifty years ago was 50,000,000 and now was upwards of 120,000,000, and that the yearly increase of births over deaths in that country was as much as that in Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy combined. The Russians were willing to accept a neutral tongue like Esperanto, but certainly would not adopt English as their second language. Dr. Pollen gave a short and witty account of his propagandist-missionary labours last year in *partibus infidelium* among the Eastern nations. The next item was a new Esperanto song written by our *samideano*, Bertram Shapleigh, the celebrated composer, delightfully sung by Miss Esther Palliser, who also gave a fine rendering of "The Jewel Song" from Gounod's *Faust*. Mr. Ernest H. Mills concluded a series of lightning sketches by a vigorous portrait of "a prominent Esperantist present," which the audience enthusiastically acclaimed as representing the *bonkoraj trajtoj* of the President of the B.E.A. After Mr. H. B. Mudie had shown, in a short but convincing speech, the present practical "Utility of Esperanto to Traders and Travellers," several illustrations of Esperanto in international use were given by English and non-English Esperantists, and the singing of "La Espero" concluded a most enjoyable evening. In addition to the above programme, an interesting exhibition of *Esperantaĵoj* had been arranged by Miss Lawrence, Miss Helen Fryer, Mr. Cowper and other *gefervoruloj*; Miss Rutter, on behalf of the Esperantista Vagabonda Klubo, displayed a roomful of excellent paintings done by members; and Mr. S. R. Marshall presided *vigle* and *informeme* over an attractive selection of Esperanto text-books and literature. All of these side-attractions were throngingly patronised by visitors, and at the close of the evening all agreed that the first propaganda meeting of the London Federation had been a great success. We trust that it will be followed by many others! Another one, at least, is already being arranged for, by Mr. Geo. J. Cox, and will take place at the Queen's Hall, Langham-place, on April 3, as before, under the auspices of the London Federation of Groups.

Yorkshire.—Oni ne forgesu, ke okazos je la 12a de Decembro en Leeds (Beaumont) Agada Kunsido de la Federacio, kaj Leeds'a Festo!

Alilandaj Sciigoj.

Ameriko.—Ni ĝojas rimarki en la Novembra numero de la *Amerika Esperantisto* pluan longan nomaron de novaj membro-kandidatoj de la "Esperanta Asocio de Nordameriko." Evidente estas, ke Esperanto ĉiufanken disvastiĝas en Usono. — En PITTSBURG, grandaparte pro bonega serio da lecionoj regule aperanta en *The Pittsburg Dispatch*, verkitaj de Mr. James McKirdy, naskiĝis tra la urbo kaj tuta ŝtato granda intereso en nia afero, kun la rezultato, ke multaj novaj grupoj jam fondiĝis, kaj estas en la regiono nun pli ol 350 lernantoj de Esperanto. La kunvenoj de la centra societo mem en Pittsburg estas vizitataj de 250-300 membroj ĉiusemajne. — El BOSTON ni tre bedaŭras sciigi pri la morto de nia fervora kaj tre energia samideano Edward K. Harvey, kiu, kiel multaj rememoros, ĉeestis la Kongreson en Cambridge kun kelkaj blinduloj Esperantistaj, kiel delegito de la Perkins Institute for the Blind, Boston. Li estis antaŭe sekretario de la Boston'a Esperantista Societo, kaj unu el la plej agemaj propagandistoj de nia afero en Ameriko. Membro de la Massachusetts Institute of Technology, al li estas ŝuldata la oficiala enkonduko de Esperanto en tiun gravan kolezion. Li estis *Baccalaureus Artium* de Dalhousie College. Li havis nur 27 jarojn ĉe sia morto. Al liaj parencoj kaj kolegoj ni esprimas nian sincerajn kondolencojn.

Francujo.—Okazis en Oktobro ŝanĝo en la Societo franca por la Propagando de Esperanto. S-ro de Beaufront ne plu estas prezidanto nek membro en tiu societo. S-roj Bréon kaj R. Lemaire siaflanke eksiĝis. La komitato konsistas nun el S-ro Th. Cart, prezidanto; S-roj D-ro Dor kaj Meyer, vic-prezidantoj; S-roj C. Bourlet, A. Broca, Canet, Daniel, Delfour, Durieux, Evrot, Foveau de Courmelles, Fruictier, Muffang, Noel, Saquet kaj Tarbouriech, membroj. Oni estas petata, de nun sendi ĉiujn leterojn, kotizaĵojn, poŝtmandatojn al la Prezidanto de la S.f.p.E., 33, rue Lacépède, Paris 5e. La franca societo rifuzas ĉian respondecon pri la artikoloj publikigitaj de S-ro de Beaufront en *lia* gazeto, kiun li iom strange nomas ankoraŭ nun *L'Esperantiste* (? !). La S.f.p.E., kiel ĝis nun, propagandas kaj propagandos nur la Zamenhofan lingvon, la lingvon de l' Fundamento. — Antaŭ ol iri Anglujon, S-ro Privat faris propagandan vojaĝon tra Francujo, kaj paroladas kun bonaj rezultatoj en Abbeville (kie fondiĝis tuj grupo), Lyon, Saumur, Armentières, Amiens kaj Calais.

Svisujo.—Tuj post la Kongreso, S-ro E. Privat faris propagandajn paroladojn en Locle, Neuchâtel, Chaux-de-Fonds, Fribourg, Lausanne, Morges, Nyon, Bern, Zürich, Genevo (en la Universitato), kaj ankaŭ en la urba gimnazio, kie oni nun ekinstruas Esperanton.

Bulgarujo.—Dum la pli centre lokitaj Esperantistoj klopodis pri la Dresena Kongreso, niaj samideanoj en Bulgarujo organizis specialan kongreseton en Sumeno, al kiu ili invitis la Esperantistojn rumanajn. La tuta serio da kunvenoj estis tre sukcesa kaj entuziasma. Paroladojn faris Leŭtenanto Haralambev kaj D-ro Róbin, prezidantoj de la Bulgara kaj Rumana Societoj. De multaj eminentuloj, kaj ankaŭ de l' Reĝo Karolo 1-a de Rumanujo, oni ricevis respondajn telegramojn de gratulo. Oni intencas havi trian kongreson en la venonta iara en Kazantiko.

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Ofte aperas en la ĉiutagaj ĵurnaloj paragrafoj aŭ artikoloj pri internacia vizito, aŭ alispeca internaciaĵo. Bone estas, tiajn detranĉi kaj konservi en siaj arĥivoj propagandistaj, utiligeblajn laŭ okazo kiel konvinkilojn pri la utileco de Esperanto. Per ju pli da faktoj oni povas subteni siajn argumentojn, des pli ili estas efikaj.

Libraro kaj Gazetaro.

Deveno kaj Historio de Esperanto, eldonita de "Casopis Ceskych Esperantistu," Praha, prezo 25 Sd. (6½p. aŭfranke, aĉetebla ĉe la B.E.A.). — Bonegan ideon havis niaj bohemiaj samideanoj, eldonante tiun ĉi libreton, kies enhavon ĉiu propagandisto ja devus scii parkere. Ĝi enhavas la faman "Letero pri la Deveno de Esperanto," la paroladojn de D-ro Zamenhof en malfermaj kunsidoj de la Unua, Dua, Tria kaj Kvara Kongresoj kaj kelkajn paĝojn pri la ĝisnuna evolucio de Esperanto, la literaturo kaj la gazetaro, nomaron de la plej reprezentaj verkoj kaj tradukoj Esperantaj, utilajn listojn de gvidlibroj adresaroj kaj katalogoj, "Deklaracio pri Esperantismo," kaj "La Espero" kun la muziko. Oni konsentos, ke tio estas tre utila kaj oportune kunmetita propagandista ĉerpejo. Ni bedaŭras tamen, ke la eldonintoj ne enpresigis ankaŭ la belan paroladon, kiun faris la Majstro pri la patriotismo, ĉe la Guildhall en Londono, post la Tria (vidu B.E., pĝ. 176, numero de Septembro, 1907), kaj la interesan paroladon de Kabe ĉe la Unua Kongreso. Eble tiujn mankojn oni povos forigi ĉe dua eldono? — W. M.

Ĝu II? *Romano originale verkita de D-ro Vallienne.* — Ĝi estas romano, kiu kaptas kaj forte tenas la atenton de la leganto ĝis la 447a kaj lasta paĝo. Ĝi estas historio de fatala eraro, kiu persekutas senkompate siajn viktimojn. En kio konsistas la eraro kaj ĝia solvo, tio estas sekreto, kiun ni devas ne elbabili tie ĉi; sed ni povas diri, ke ĉiuj komplikitaj situacioj estas majstre prezentataj kaj la motivoj de la roluloj estas tre lerte klarigataj. Kiel originala verko en Esperanto, ĝi prezentas ekzemplon vere sekvindan, tamen, pro sincereco, nia devo necesigas, ke ni ion kritiknu la Esperantan stilon. Krude do ni diras, ke troviĝas en tiu ĉi libro multaj esprimoj, kiujn ni plivole rigardas, kiel apartaĵojn de la aŭtoro, ol kiel modelojn por la ĝenerala Esperantista stilo. Laŭ nia gusto, la konstanta uzado de la kunmetitaj tempoj aktivaj faras pezan efekton. Ekzemple (pĝ. 121): *Post kiam li estis lasinta Herbenon*; kial ne, simple: *Lasinte Herbenon*? La tria regulo de Zamenhof (ĉe la komparativo oni uzas la konjunkcion *ol*) estas persiste malŝatata, ĉar post *pli* ni ĉiam trovas, anstataŭ *ol*, la prepozicion *al*; dume ni trovas *ol* en situacioj, kie ĝi ne konvenas: (pĝ. 102), *Mi havas por fari la samajn aferojn ol en aliaj fojoj*. Ofte ni riproĉis niajn anglajn samideanojn pro la tro ofta uzado de la utila vorto *ĉi* por ricevi "montron pli proksiman," sed en tiu ĉi verko oni iras al la mala ekstremo, ofte uzante *tio* kaj *tiu*, kie *tio* ĉi aŭ *tiu* ĉi estus multe pli klara. Ankaŭ en multaj lokoj, kie la logiko certe permesas, sed tamen ne postulas, la uzon de *tiu*, *kio* aŭ *tio*, *kio*, ni opinias, ke la frazo estus pli belsona per la forigo de la *tiu* aŭ *tio*. Ekzemple: (pĝ. 179), *Estos li tiu, kiu anstataŭos mian patron*; (pĝ. 135) *Estas lia silentiĝo tio, kio lin pereigis*. La preseraroj ankaŭ estas tre multaj. Pri novaj vortoj, kiujn la aŭtoro uzas, kompreneble ni ne arogas al ni fari disponon; la uzado aŭ neuzado ĉe la Esperantista publiko, kaj precipe inter la ŝatataj aŭtoroj, konsistigas la tribunalon, antaŭ kiu, pli aŭ malpli frue, ĉiu nova vorto estos juĝata. Sed ni, kiel ero de la dirita publiko, povas sen maldiskreto doni nian opinion pri tiu aŭ alia vorto proponita, tute indiferente por tio, ĉu nian opinion eventuale pravigos la fina decido. *Bigamio* (pĝ. 176), *masaĝo* (154) (jam en la *Wörterbuch Esperanto-Deutsch* kaj tiu de Motteau), *moreno* (170), *ŝoki* (pj. 81, 357; ang. to shock) kaj aliaj jam internaciaj vortoj ŝajnas al ni bonaj kaj utilaj; tamen ni tre dubas pri la dezirindeco de la radikoj: *mondum'* (pĝ. 35 k.a.), *agrafum'* (pĝ. 296) kaj *bronzum'* (150). Kiel angloj, ni dezirus, ke la pronomo *ci* estu rigardata nur kiel rimedo por traduki, en okazo de bezono, la arĥaismojn de antikva literaturo; tamen

estas eble pli konvene lasi la disponon de tiu vorto al tiuj popoloj, kiuj en sia propra lingvo uzadas apartan pronomon por esprimi jen adoron, jen malestimon, jen amon. — A. E. W.

Restas ankoraŭ unu punkto, pri kiu ni volonte silentus, por ke ni ne ŝajnu ion riproĉi la talentan aŭtoron; tamen pro praktikaj motivoj ni devas diri kelkajn vortetojn. Ni parolas pri lia libera aludo pri la plej intimaj interseksaj cirkonstancoj, jen en la edzeca, jen en la eksteredzeca rilatoj. Tre delikate la aŭtoro tuŝis tiun temon, tamen ni ne povas ne memori, ke en la nuna stato de nia socia vivo fakte ekzistas vasta malpermeso kontraŭ la nura tuŝado de "nealudendaj" temoj, almenaŭ en verkoj, kiuj kredeble atingos la manojn de la "juna persono." Militi kontraŭ la prudeco ĉiu povas laŭ sia bontrovo per la naciaj lingvoj; tamen en la Esperanta movado ni havas jam sufiĉe da kontraŭaĵoj, ne kreante kontraŭ ni novajn antaŭjuĝojn, eĉ malpravajn, pro la morala tono de nia literaturo. — RED.

En Svislando. *Kvin Rakontoj el verkoj de svisaj aŭtoroj*, elektis kaj tradukis E. Ramo. — Ne timu, kara leganto, ke ĝi konsistas el raportoj pri postkongresaj ek-kursoj; ne, ĝi estas fasketo da interesaj rakontoj pri la svisa vivo, kaj ne sole pri la vivo, sed ankaŭ pri la morto laŭ kvar malsamaj manieroj. Pro sia bona enhavo, la rakontoj estas tre legindaj, pro bona tipografio ili estas tre legeblaj, pro sia bonega lingva stilo ili meritas vastan legantaron. Ili estas ilustritaj per ses ĉarmaj fotogravuroj, kaj ŝajnas al ni, ke pre-eraroj preskaŭ tute mankas. Pri la kvina rakonto ni volas diri, ke la junulo, kiu fariĝis viktimo de la "demono de Analizo" eble povus sin savi de sia mizera sorto per pli vasta intermikso en la homa vivo kaj per pli da atento al la reguloj de korpa saneco. Malbona digesto gastigas fantomojn. — A. E. W.

Esperanto-Poŝkalendaro por la jaro 1909, verkita kaj presita de nia samideano J. H. Fred el Edinburgo. Prezo, 25 Sd. (7p. aŭfrankite, aŭ 3 respondkuponoj). — Kun plezuro ni varme rekomendas la libreton; ĝi estas forte bindita en verda tolo kaj havas formaton tre oportunan por la veŝta poŝo. Krom la kutimaj folioj (70 paĝoj) por la ĉiutagaj notoj kaj spezoj, troviĝas en ĝia enhavo: *Portreto de D-ro Zamenhof*, "La Espero" kun muziko, *Antaŭparolo* kaj "La Jaro 1908," *Deklaracio pri Esperantismo* (Boulogne), *Adresaro de la U.E.A.*, *Internacia Mona Tabelo*, kaj Ĉefeĉa "Ŝlosilo" en la nacia lingvo de la aĉetanto — entute mirinda aro da utilaĵoj por tiel malgranda monsumo. — E. A. M.

Zamenhofaj Vortoj netroveblaj en la *Universala Vortaro*, tiritaj el la *Ekzercaro*, *Hamleto*, *La Fundamenta Krestomatio*, *La Revizoro* kaj *La Rabistoj*, kun citaĵoj. Jen libreto, kiun ni tre varme rekomendas al ĉiu serioza studanto de Esperanto. Ĝi konsistas el citaĵoj el la supre-nomitaj verkoj de D-ro Zamenhof kaj montras la uzadon de pli ol 800 vortoj. Ili estas preskaŭ ĉiuj plene internaciaj kaj tial estos iliaj ĝeneralaj signifoj facile komprenataj unuavide de ĉiuj mezinstruitaj homoj, dum la citaĵoj montras laŭ kiuj precizaj nuancoj ili estas uzataj. Estas domaĝe, ke ni ankoraŭ ne posedas simile ilustritan kolekton de la vortoj en la *Universala Vortaro*. Ni rimarkas du erarojn: *etaĝer'* anstataŭ *etaĝar'* (radikvorto *etaĝ'* en U.V.), kaj *stenograk'* anstataŭ *stenografi'*; la vorto *pal'* kaj aliaj estas forlasitaj. — E. A. M.

Christmas and New Year Cards. — A neat Christmas and New Year card (on hand-made paper) has been prepared with greeting in Esperanto. Price, 1s. per dozen.

Tra la Mondo (Aŭgusto-Septembro). — Tiu ĉi gazeto jam finis sian trian jaron en Julio, kaj tiu ĉi numero komencas la kvaran jaron de sia ekzistado. Ĝi bone plenumis la atenditaĵojn ĉe sia naskiĝo, ke ĝi fariĝos unu el la plej bonaj el niaj gazetoj. Tiu ĉi numero

enhavas ne malpli ol 26 ilustraĵojn, inter kiuj troviĝas kvar fotogravuraĵoj de liberaeraĵ teatroj, kun priskriboj de diversaj prezentadoj, kaj kvar ilustraĵoj de la Dresena posturbo Weisser Hirsch; estas ankaŭ plenpaga malnova portreto de la Kristo, pri kiu estis artikolo, de Pastro Ruspoli, en antaŭirinta numero. Inter alia enhavo troviĝas fino de tre amuza unuakta ŝerco, de Ĉehov, tradukita de Romano Frenkel (Rusujo); "El Miaj Rememoraĵoj: Malbona Rido," originale verkita de V. Sulgin (Rusujo); "La Organizado de la Onkloj," de Viktoro Rákcsi (Hungarujo), tradukita de Rudolfo Rajcsy, tre amuza skizo pri la malplezuroj, ĉagrenoj kaj turmentetoj de fraŭla onklo, kiu, rakontinte siajn suferojn, diras: "Tiu ĉi stato estas netolerebla! Ni starigu, onkloj-kolegoj! Ni unuigu! Kaj poste ni edziĝu samtempe!" "Vojaĝoj al la Polusoj," de M. Finot; komenco de noveleto, "Marie d'Evrays," originale verkita de F. ino C. Oxenford. Ni tre bedaŭras sciigi, ke tiu ĉi talenta aŭtorino sin trovas malsana; ni sincere esperas, ke ŝi baldaŭ resaniĝos. "Kredu al Vi!", bela kaj emociplena alvoko de Tolstoj al la "gejunuloj, ke ili kredu al si en la grava momento, kiam unufoje, en ilia animo brulos la lumo de la konscio pri ilia dieca deveno." La traduko estas de Miho Aelo (Rusujo). "Lev Nikolaevič Tolstoj," verketo pri lia vivado, en la okazo de lia 80a datreveno, la 28an de Aŭgusto, verkita de lia sampatrujanino, P. Birjukov; "El la Vivado de Holanda Hinduja Oficiro," kun fotografaĵoj de bivako, k.t.p., de A. den Hengst.—G. C.

Japana Esperantisto (Aŭgusto).—"La Plej Malfacila Afero," redakcia artikolo. Tiu ĉi estas bele kaj bonege elpensita. Li diris, ke krei lingvon estas tre malfacile, sed pli malfacile estas krei taŭgan kaj praktikeblan lingvon. Sed estas io, kio estas multe pli malfacila, kaj tio estas *vivigi lingvon*, kiam ĝi estos kreita. Por efektivigi tiun grandegan taskon, la aŭtoro diras: "Ne sole devas la lingvo esti tre taŭga kaj praktikebla, sed estas necesega la grandega energio, senlima pacienco, varmega amo al la afero, neŝancelbla fideleco al la lingvo, kaj antaŭ ĉio unuanima unueco de la propagandistoj. Esperanto unue estis farita de homa povo, kaj nun ĝi jam de longe vivas. Tio ja estas miraklo tute senantaŭa! En Esperanto, kompreneble, estas tre grava esenco, ke la lingvo mem alte superas en ĉiuj rilatoj ĉiajn siajn konkurantojn, sed pli grava estas la fakto, ke ĝi vivas efektive jam de dudek jaroj en praktikeco." "La Muziko de la Mondo," tre beleta angla legendo de Shiela Braine, tradukita de R. C. Thomas; daŭrigo kaj fino de "Du Sake-vendistoj," de J. Kimura; "D-ro Kroita en Versailles," eliro de letero de S-ro René Artigues al S-ro C. Macuda.—G. C.

Esperanto en la Servo de la Dia Regno (Septembro).—En la enhavo estas raporto pri la "Kvara Esperantista Kongreso," rilate al la kunsidoj de la *Kristana Unuiĝoj de Junaj Viroj*. La redakcio proponas plialtigi la abonpagon de la gazeto ĝis 90 Sd., por la proksima jaro, ĉar ĝi nun enhavos ĉiam 8 paĝojn. Malfeliĉe, la elspezoj superas la enspezojn, kaj ĝis nun estas manko de 24 Sm.; la redaktoro, tial, petas la afablan monhelpon de ĉiuj amikoj de la K.U.J.V. Li opinias, ke la titolo de la gazeto estas tro longa, kaj proponas, ke ĝi estu nomata *Kristana Esperantisto*. Ni certe opinias, ke tiu estas pli oportuna titolo. La redakcio nin sciigas, ke ĉe la kunsidoj de la Bibliotradukistoj en Dresdeno, oni decidis aldoni al la gazeto parton de ĝis nun verkitaj tradukoj, kaj ni ĝojas vidi, ke tiu ĉi numero enhavas la diritan aldonon. Ĝi estas titolita "Biblia Tradukisto," kaj la redaktoroj estas Pastro J. C. Rust, en Soham (Anglujo), kaj Pastro Fr. Schneeberger, en Lüsslingen (Svisujo). En sia antaŭparolo la redaktoroj klarigas la kaŭzon por prokrasto de la tradukoj, kaj aldiras kelkajn vortojn al siaj helpantoj. (1a) La verkantoj devas esti kompetentaj, kaj devas traduki el

la originala hebrea aŭ greka teksto, ĉar la celo estas akiri *internacian* Biblion, kaj tio estus neeble, se oni tradukus el naciaj tradukoj. (2a) Rilate al la Nova Testamento, ili opinias, ke eble estos plej oportune sekvi la "akceptitan tekston," nomatan *Textus Receptus* laŭ la eldono de Henricus Stephanus. En tiu ĉi unua numero de la "Biblia Tradukisto" troviĝas tri mallongaj ekzempleroj de Biblia traduko, nome, la libro de la Profeto Malaĥio, la unuaj du ĉapitroj de la Evangelio laŭ Sankta Luko, kaj la epistolo de Sankta Paŭlo al Filemono. La redaktoroj petas, ke ĉiuj, kiuj volas kunceli internacian Biblion, ekzameni la tradukojn, korektu la erarojn kaj ian mankon de malbona stilo. Tradukojn kaj leterojn pri la maniero de tradukado, oni devas sendi al Pastro Rust, en Soham (Anglujo).—G. C.

§ § §

Tutmonda Konkursio Pacifisma.

La Internacia Oficejo de Paco (en Berno) proponas la jenan temon de konkursio:—

Redakto de lernolibro, kiu utilis al la edukistoj de la ĉiugradaj lernejoj por klarigi la principojn kaj konsekvencojn de l' Pacifismo.

En tiu verko, la aŭtoro montros kiamaniere la devoj al la patrujo kaj la devoj al la homaro estas akordigeblaj kaj kompletantaj unu la alian.

La aljuĝota premio estas 1,500 frankoj. Ĝi povos esti dividata. Oni povos ankaŭ doni honorajn citojn.

La Oficejo de Paco rajtos presigi kaj eldoni por sia konto la premiitajn skribaĵojn, tute aŭ parte, kun ĉiuj aneksoj, kiujn ĝi juĝos utilaj. Oni ne povos postuli resendon de la manuskriptoj.

Nur neeldonitaj verkoj povos partopreni en la konkursio.

Iu ajn persono rajtas konkursi.

La verkaĵoj, skribitaj nur sur unu flanko de l' papero kaj kun margeno, en lingvo franca, germana, angla, itala, aŭ en Esperanto, devas alveni al la Internacia Oficejo de Paco, Kanonenweg 12, en Bern (Svisujo), ne post la 30a de Decembro, 1908. Ili devos, prefere, enhavi ne pli ol 30,000 vortojn. Ĉiu konkursanto devos skribi, ĉe la komenco de sia verko, du devizojn, kiujn li kopios sur sigelita koverto enhavanta liajn nomon, antaŭnomojn kaj adreson.

Se ni ne eraras, tio estas la unua konkursio, organizita de ne-esperantista institucio, en kiu Esperanto estas akceptata samrajte kiel la naciaj lingvoj.—*El "Oficiala Gazeto."*

Al S-ro Ĉefredaktoro de THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST.

KARA SAMIDEANO,—En la lasta numero de via ŝatinda gazeto vi enpresis plendon de S-ro F. B. Oertel pri la fakto, ke li skribis al *La Revuo*, ke oni ŝanĝu lian adreson, kaj ke li de tiam ne ricevis la gazeton.

Tio tre mirigis min, sed, ĉar eraro povas ĉiam okazi, mi tuj plendis miavice al la oficistaro, kiu faras la ekspedon de la gazeto al niaj abonantoj.

La respondo estis simpla: "S-ro F. B. Oertel ne estas aboninto de *La Revuo* ĉe Hachette."

Tio ne signifas, ke S-ro F. B. Oertel ne abonis *La Revuon*, sed ĝi nur pravas, ke verŝajne li abonis la gazeton per la pero de unu el niaj korespondantoj (eble *Review of Reviews* aŭ B.E.A.).

Kompreneble *La Revuo* kaj la firmo Hachette ne povas esti respondaj pri la eraroj faritaj de la korespondantaj firmoj.

Mi profitas la okazon por aserti, ke la firmo Hachette ĉiam zorgas kaj SENPAGE efektivas la ŝanĝojn de la adresoj de SIAJ abonantoj.

Ĉar la enpresado de la plendo de S-ro F. B. Oertel povus kaŭzi malagrablaĵojn nemeritajn al *La Revuo*, mi esperas, ke vi bonvolos publikigi tiun respondon.—Plej kore via,

C. BOURLET.

Parizo, la 10an de Novembro.

Du Leteroj.

Al la Redaktoro de la BRITISH ESPERANTIST.

KARA SINJORO,—Mi ĵus legis artikolon en la ĉi tiu monata *Strand* gazeto pri la proponata Esperanta Urbo. Pri tio, mi kuraĝas sciigi al vi mian opinion pensante, ke eble ĝi similas al tiu de multaj ceteraj Esperantistoj.

Mi tute konsentas, ke tia urbo, aŭ vilaĝo, kia *Weisser Hirsch* estas bonega ideo; sed ĉu konstanta Esperanta urbo, aŭ lando, estas dezirinda kaj fruktoportonta por nia afero, mi iom dubas.

“Kie troviĝas la lando bela?

Ĉu ĝi kaŝiĝas en la ĉielo?

Ĝi estas ĉie, kvankam nenie,

Nia patrujo, Esperantujo.”

—Tiu kanto bele montras la solan lokon, kie devas troviĝi Esperantujo, t.e., en neniuj speciala loko.

Kiel objekta leciono, la ideo estas bona; sed la kongresa urbo (aŭ iu aparta vilaĝo apud ĝi), tial ke ĝi estas lokŝanĝebla, pli preferinda estas, ĉar tiumaniere ĝi efikas kiel vojaĝanta predikisto al la ne-esperantistoj en diversaj landoj.

Se la Moresnet'a projekto efektiviĝos laŭ la metodo priskribita en la *Strand*, mi timas, ke ĝi faros el Esperanto kaj ĝiaj anoj pli grandan mokindaĵon, ol ili ambaŭ jam estas por la alrigardanta mondo.

Se estus nur propono pri Esperanto sola, la afero ne estus tiom kontraŭparolinda. Sed la ideo de la Moresnet'a projekto — laŭ la artikolo citita — entenas multajn aliajn aferojn, nome, pri konstruaĵoj, teatraĵoj, vestformoj kaj aliaĵoj, pri kiuj estas neeble, ke ĉiuj Esperantistoj same opinias. Tamen, tiu ĉi loko — ideala, laŭ la ideo de Doktoro Hoffender kaj liaj amikoj, kvankam ne tia, laŭ la ideo de eble la plej multo da Esperantistoj — devos porti ilian nomon kiel elpendaĵon de iliaj principoj.—Via vere,

HEBO.

§ § §

Parizo, la 11an de Novembro, 1908.

ESTIMATA SINJORO ĈEFREDAKTORO,—Mi sciigas al vi ke la Franca Sekcio de la Marista Esperantista Ligo ĵus ricevis de la Ĝenerala Transatlantika Kompanio permeson kuŝigi kelkajn esperantistajn presaĵojn sur la tabloj de la legosalonoj de ĝiaj poŝtŝipoj.

Ni ankaŭ petis la kompanion pri la enmetado de esperantistaj libroj en la bibliotekoj de tiuj ŝipoj, por ke la pasaĝeroj povu aĉeti ilin; sed ĝi respondis ke, en tiuj bibliotekoj, nur troviĝas libroj aĉetitaj de la kompanio kaj kiuj estas pruntedonataj al la pasaĝeroj. Do, se multaj pasaĝeroj postulas pri tiaj libroj, la kompanio certe aĉetos ilin.

Sekve ni petas la Esperantistojn vojaĝantajn sur la ŝipoj de tiu kompanio, ke ili postulu pri la esperantistaj presaĵoj, se ili ne troviĝas sur la tabloj (tiuj presaĵoj estas ĝis nun la ĵurnalo *Esperanto* kaj *La Revuo*). Estus ankaŭ tre bone, ke ili montru grandan deziron legi esperantistajn librojn, por ke la kompanio decidu aĉeti ilin.

Aliparte se vi povus agi sammaniere pri la maristaj kompanioj de via lando, sendante al ili senpage kelkajn abonojn de via ĵurnalo,* tio estus tre efika propagandilo.

Mi estus danko al vi, se vi bonvolus publikigi tiun leteron en via ĵurnalo.—Tute kore al vi,

ROLLET DE L'ISLE,

Prezidanto de la Franca Sekcio de la Marista Esperantista Ligo.

35, Rue du Sommerard, Paris.

* Tion vi jam de longe faris.—Red.

Answers to Correspondents.

PASTRO (*Greengate*).—The expressions which you quote, “nenies vidita,” “ies kulpigita,” are, of course, incorrect. The words *nenies*, *ies*, &c., as defined in the *Universala Vortaro*, are possessives, and cannot, therefore, be used with the passive to denote the agent; besides, Rule VI. of our grammar states that “*la prepozicio ĉe la pasivo estas de*.”—E. A. M.

T. K. (*Dundee*).—Mi ankaŭ ne scias bone pri via “yarn” kaj fadeno, sed eble vi bezonas ĝeneralan vorton por “yarn”; kial ne *ŝpinaĵo* aŭ *ŝpinilaĵo*? Se neniuj el ili estas sufiĉe ĝusta vorto, skribu al ni denove kun plenaj sciigoj. Mi resendas al vi vian amuzan spritaĵon kun kelkaj notoj.—E. A. M.

F. M. (*Tooting*).—“If I were to go to London, I should go to the theatre,” you are right in translating by *Se mi irus al Londono, mi irus al la teatro*. Note that in the Esperanto sentence the sense is purely *conditional*, no *time* (or *tense*) being expressed. Time is shown either by the context or by the introduction of a verbal or prepositional time-word, for example: “If I had gone to London, I should have gone to the theatre,” which might be translated by *Se mi estus irinta* (or, *antaŭe irus*) *al Londono, mi irus al la teatro*. Often, however, the context alone is a sufficient guide as to the time of the action, and the time-words are unnecessary. Your other sentence, (b) “If I go to London, I shall go to the theatre,” *Se mi iros al Londono, mi iros al la teatro*, is merely the statement of a *future* fact, and, therefore, does not require the use of the Conditional Mood at all.—E. A. M.

J. B. (*Melbourne*).—Since in Esperanto any word can be combined with any other word, one *can*, of course, make use of the combinations to which you refer, but I have not found that any of them are much used by the best writers. I would say *hodiaŭ matene, supre, ĉio tio ĉi. To and Towards*.—When it is necessary to distinguish, translate “towards” by *kontraŭ* and *en direkto al* thus: he acted cruelly to (towards) me, *li agis kruele kontraŭ mi*. They ran towards the house, *ili kuris en direkto al la domo*. In other cases, use *al* or *por*.—E. A. M.

A. W. (*Holloway*).—The precise meanings of the words “ricevi” and “takso” in Esperanto (whether used by a Pole or member of any other nationality) are well illustrated in the following examples:—

La tuta Francujo penadis en okazo de bezono ricevi lin kiel advokaton (F.K., p. 87), In case of need all France used to try and *get* (obtain) him as counsel.

Ciaj drogoj kaj medikamentoj taŭgaj por la kuracisto en lia medicina praktiko estas riceveblaj ĉe tiu apotekisto, All kinds of drugs and medicines suitable for the doctor in his medical practice are *obtainable* at that chemist's.

Compare: I *received* (got) his letter yesterday, *Hieraŭ mi ricevis lian leteron*, with: They *received* us very heartily, *Ili akceptis nin tre kore*. Present time *receives* (takes) the termination -as, *La tempo estanta akceptas la finiĝon -as* (F.K., p. 255).

La plej forta takso ne atingus ĝian realan valoron, The highest *estimate* would not reach its real value.

Mi ne povas taksi tiun pentraĵon pli ol dek funtojn stg., I cannot *value* that picture at more than ten pounds. It will be seen, then, that “ricevi” means *to get, obtain, receive*, and “taksi,” *to appraise, value, estimate at, to rate at*.—E. A. M.

La Esperantista Grupo en Burnley, Y.M.C.A. Institute, Park-lane, ĵus malfermis Esperanto-Oficejon. Ĝi tre petas, ke firmoj uzantaj Esperanton en reklama celo sendu katalogojn esperante redaktitajn, afiŝojn, flugfoliojn, k.t.p. Oni ekspozicie montrados ilin en la oficejo, kaj tiel disanoncos la firmojn kaj helpos la propagandon de nia afero.

The Dresden Congress.

THE TOUR OF CARAVAN C (*continued*).

But although, by means of early morning walks and one or two surreptitious visits during meeting hours, we managed to see a little of Dresden and its outskirts, there was still an indefinable feeling of never having done justice to the town in our explorations. One would need at least a few months to know it properly and appreciate its many undoubted beauties. For the majority of the Congressists, however, it had to be merely a convenient *Kongresejo* and nothing more.

Saturday.—The bustle of the Congress really began on this day when at 9 o'clock we exchanged our tickets for the *biletaro* and other various coupons. The morning passed in visits to the *Akceptejo*, to the parks and Zoo, the galleries, &c. After lunch some of us visited an "Automatic" for a cup of chocolate, and here I listened to a long argument between a Swiss, a German, and two Englishmen upon some linguistic problems, the result of which I was, however, too sleepy to note. I mention it because it was the only occasion on which I personally heard Congressists discussing such matters. On the other hand, almost invariably one met only zealous advocates of the *netuŝebleco* of the *Fundamento*, and to Dr. Zamenhof it must have been most gratifying to find such fidelity, shown not so much in words — except on the occasion of the general meeting — as in the public attitude of his adherents and their firm solidarity on all occasions.

The first informal concert of the Congress (arranged by the Dresden Group) occurred in the evening in the great hall of the Vereinshaus. When one surveyed the hall, crowded with happy people, it seemed as if nearly all participators of the "Fourth" had already arrived, for, with the exception of the Doctor, one noted almost every well-known personage and as great a number as at any of the gatherings in previous years. The programme began with a prelude on the organ, followed by songs in chorus and a few brief speeches of welcome to the town. Then came a quaint dance by four pretty girls in Dutch costume, who proclaimed very sweetly the virtues of the tulips which they carried as wares. So clearly did they sing that every word was heard, but the *Kvaro* had arranged for the enjoyment of even the farthest spectator in this and all succeeding concerts by supplying programmes of words. Then we listened to and laughed at a well-played comedy, entitled "*Tie ĉi oni parolas Esperanton*," adapted from the English by *Profesorino Marie Hankel* and exceedingly appropriate to the occasion, as English readers will be aware. The actors, although only amateurs, played to perfection and spoke with beautiful enunciation. Indeed, one of the wonders of this Congress was the astonishing rapidity with which our German friends have mastered the language. A year or two ago Esperanto was an almost unknown quantity in Germany; now, on every hand, the Germans speak fluently and clearly. This little concert was a prelude to many others on a more elaborate scale, with professionals at every turn of the programme, but, like its successors, it was perfectly organised, and *La Kvaro* have certainly established a precedent of excellence, in the matter of entertainments, which, perhaps, can never again be attained. It is remarkable that each of our Congresses becomes famous in Esperanto annals for some distinctive quality. Thus the first was the "family" and "unforgettable" one; the second charmed us because of its associated scenic and historical interests; the third produced its marvels of organisation and method; the fourth, perfection of professional art in music and song. What will be the characteristic of the fifth?

Sunday, August 16.—The Catholic service was held in the "Herz Jesu Kirche," with a sermon by Abbé Pichot. I am told that the singing was an inspiration in itself. I, however, attended only the Lutheran service in the "Kreuz Kirche," which was also very beautiful. Dr. Kuhn chose as his theme "The Star of Hope," and his earnest and impassioned discourse held the congregation in rapt attention. So also did the sweet tones of the Royal Opera Singer who assisted the choir, and this and the beautiful and lofty architecture of the church, and the devotion of the worshippers, made one feel glad to be a participator in those solemn and peaceful moments — moments indeed of hush and blessing before the turmoil of the coming week.

In the afternoon, the nations held their separate meetings to elect delegates, &c., and the evening was devoted to another concert in the Vereinshaus or a visit to the opera to hear "Tannhäuser."

Monday.—On this day began the use of the tram coupons which entitled us to free rides in any part of the city, and needless to say the visitors enjoyed to the full this generosity extended to them by the Corporation. The chief events of the morning were the official reception of the Doctor at the Technical School, and, afterwards, the great opening meeting of the Congress, held promptly at 10.30 in the large hall of the Vereinshaus. Seated near me was one of the Esperantist policemen, and he was kept busy replying to eager questions as to who was who when the representatives of the King and town, &c., came on to the platform. The great hall was strikingly decorated with the flags and shields of the many Consuls in Dresden, the colours — green and white — of Saxony, and with gracefully-grouped arrangements of the *verda standardo* and many evergreens, while in the centre-background proudly rose the memorial banner presented at Cambridge. The scene was, of course, very brilliant, and the cheers which rose from the throats of the 1,500 Congressists on the entrance of Dr. Zamenhof — re-echoed and prolonged again and again — proved clearly once more the love and devotion of that united gathering. When the salutations and welcomes from the King, the town and *La Kvaro* had been uttered, Dr. Zamenhof rose to speak, and received, perhaps, the greatest ovation he had ever known, as all in that vast assemblage gave voice to their pent-up admiration of his recent attitude and to their own warm-hearted fidelity. His speech — since published in all the Esperanto magazines — was listened to with the usual close attention, and then followed the salutes of the delegates, nearly forty in number, from the different countries represented at the Congress.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, about 800 people drifted into the great *kelo* of the Central Theatre for dinner. But, alas! excellent as had been the arrangements of *La Kvaro* hitherto, here they were not quite so good, for the waiters were not sufficiently numerous for the gathering. However, patience is a virtue possessed by every Esperantist, and, as *Profesorino Marie Hankel* smilingly remarked, we had all the better time for talking to one another, a thing quite impossible in the business meetings. On subsequent occasions, however, the arrangements were much better, as some of the Congressists disposed of their coupons in various other restaurants and cafés in the neighbourhood, and this allowed more space and attention for the majority, who continued to patronise the cellar. I believe the meals were considered by all to be fairly good; I am told — for, being a vegetarian, I cannot speak here from experience — that the sausages, the *sauerkraut* and the beer were excellent. One of the "charms" of each

Congress is learning to eat the meals provided by different countries in a national manner. Little by little, I suppose, we shall develop Congress appetites to suit the special Congress cooking, or shall we find that the cooks begin to cater for the tastes of the Congressists as a whole? In that case, perhaps, Irish stew will be nothing to the mixture required. In the afternoon there were meetings for the teachers, journalists, commercials, and members of the U. E. A., and so throughout the week. I attended some, which were very interesting; but the worst of it was that so often two or three alluring meetings occurred simultaneously, and the problem was which to omit. One of the best-attended was that given by Edmond Privat, with limelight illustrations, about Esperanto in America. The young orator, throughout his lecture, held the undivided attention of his admiring audience.

The evening was devoted to a charming concert in the Art Exhibition and Gardens, which were prettily illuminated. The concert-hall was crowded to excess, but no one would have wished to miss the magnificent music provided by a band of the Grenadier Regiment, local and Royal Opera singers, and a chorus composed of blind Esperantists of Dresden. Especially touching and sweet were the refrains in the songs of the latter. During the interval there were fireworks in the gardens, some of the set-pieces being, of course, arranged for the occasion; among these was a huge star, with the words "*Vivu Zamenhof!*" At 12.15 I left the concert-hall, but the audience had not yet tired of trespassing on the kindness of the artistes, whose unaffected bearing and kindly goodwill won all hearts.

One morning I paid a visit to the *Ekspozicio*, where everything connected with Esperanto was on view. All was very beautifully arranged and worthy of long attention. A new feature was the many artistic portraits of the *eminentuloj*; another, perhaps, was the exhibition of typewriters specially suitable for Esperanto. The long ranks of national text-book stalls gave one a fairly good impression of the mighty strides of Esperanto in recent years. On other tables were spread specimens of the sixty gazettes now printed in Esperanto, and here, there and everywhere were the goods displayed by enterprising business firms who have adapted Esperanto to their particular branch of commerce.

Tuesday.—In the afternoon we gathered on three large and brightly-decorated ships to take part in an excursion on the Elbe. After a rather long trip down the river we arrived at Meissen, a little old-world town situated with extreme picturesqueness. The reception accorded to us was truly wonderful and something quite new in Esperanto experiences, although it was but a prelude to others yet to come during the memorable *Kvara*. As we disembarked we were met by bands playing "*La Espero*," and then we noticed that the whole town had turned out to give us a hearty welcome. As we zigzagged up the winding, old-fashioned streets we had delightful surprises where bridges (bits of the old walls) crossed our way, from which we heard quaint music. Looking up, we beheld four heralds in the ancient costume of the town sounding their horns in greeting. Everywhere the populace lined the streets or leaned from their decorated windows to cheer us. Finally, on reaching the town square, we stood to listen to a speech of welcome from the Mayor, which he delivered from a neighbouring balcony. Everyone was struck with the fact that each word came as clear as, or even far clearer than those to which we were accustomed in large halls. Whether due to some peculiar acoustic property of the square or of the atmosphere was a puzzle, but we were able to follow clearly everything said by our host and afterwards by Dr. Zamenhof in reply. Wine was then

brought out and offered to the company at the expense of the town. Then our party divided into two, and while one contingent was led to the porcelain factory to make an inspection though the building, a second and larger portion visited the Castle Albrechtsburg, formerly a Royal seat, afterwards a Royal china factory, but now purchased by the town, I believe, as a place of interest. And certainly it has one of the most beautiful interiors in the world. The roofs and walls are "things of beauty and a joy for ever," and the contest between sculpture and painting fills the visitor's mind with unlimited admiration. Many of the scenes depicted on the walls of the chambers are of historic interest, and others are simply descriptive of the life of the workers in the manufacture of china. In some of the rooms a men's chorus provided us with more delightful music, and, ere we knew it, an hour or so had sped away. Perhaps it was not possible to appreciate sufficiently all we saw in the presence of so vast a crowd of people, but all who participated will long retain delightful impressions of this visit. When time had been allowed for refreshments, a sacred concert was given in the cathedral, followed by another concert in the Geipelburg, and illuminations afterwards of the town and castle. The latter occurred at midnight, but as I was one of those who did not remain to see it — having returned to Dresden by an earlier train — I can only repeat from hearsay that it was one of the prettiest sights to be seen in a lifetime, and more like some fairy's handiwork than man's.

Wednesday.—After meetings in morning and evening, the great event of this day was the presentation of *Ifigenio en Taŭrido*. As a matter of fact, it was so entirely delightful to the majority of the spectators that only one word — "perfect" — is adequate to describe it. Hitherto, excellent as have been the dramatic entertainments of previous Congresses, they have been presented by amateurs, and hence we were scarcely prepared for the magnificent spectacle of this classical play produced by world-famous professionals in a house reserved for us by the order of the King. The Royal Opera House was crowded with a brilliant throng of people, who reverently and with rapt admiration followed the play. With mute amazement we watched the scene between Ifigenio and the King, and listened to the wonderful *elparolado* of the high priestess as she declaimed her difficult monologues with the ease of one speaking a native language. Her white robes and graceful poses and her clear words won unbounded admiration, and Ifigenio reigned a true queen among the Esperantists that evening. When the interval after the third act came, the guests were glad of the chance of expressing at last to one another the pent-up approval of the actors and the thanks due to Emanuel Reicher and his daughter for the hard work they had undertaken in order to effect such a triumph. Then once again came silence till the play was ended, when cheer after cheer immediately filled the great house. More than half-a-dozen times the curtain was raised on the little circle of players, now embowered in flowers — gifts from the various nations — and even then the audience felt that they had not half well enough expressed their unbounded enthusiasm; many were the letters and descriptions sent homewards next day to appear in national papers and magazines, and to demonstrate once more the real practicability of *la kara lingvo*.

Thursday.—This was the best day of all for the majority of the congressists — a day passed in the haunts of Nature at her best, surrounded by friends of the rarest, in the most glorious weather and amidst the greatest demonstrations of welcome and festivity ever shown to the participants of our cause. At 9 o'clock we started from the Brühl'sche Terrace in four gaily-decorated steamers, which contained about 1,400 people. Until we reached Wehlen, our destination, after a trip of some

hours, we were constantly greeted from the banks by salutes arranged in our honour, and by cheering and waving crowds at every station. The scenery on the Elbe in this part of Saxony is extremely beautiful and ever changing. The course of the waters through the ages has moulded for itself a winding channel through valleys and hills and rocks and stones. In many places the latter have a verdant covering of moss or bushes, in others they proudly rear their barren sides in frowning defiance. Such were the great rocks at Wehlen which looked down on us at our arrival, though they were surmounted by an enterprising hotel in the midst of refreshingly shady trees. The Esperanto flag and the people awaiting us and watching our coming seemed to be miles and miles above us, and looked like small black insects in the distance. Finally the four ships were unloaded, and then commenced a rather strenuous climb up the rocky and winding steeps, softened by the welcome shade of the trees and shrubs which line the ascent on the land side. Over a wonderful bridge formed by Nature, through narrow passes, up hundreds of steps cut in the rock, across grassy paths and always upwards, we climbed, until, tired but content, we reached the top and rested long enough to enjoy the prospect and a very good lunch. Here the arrangements had been perfectly made and all this great company of people experienced no difficulty in satisfying the demands of the inner man. Seats and tables had been placed in the gardens and also under cover, and the perspiring waiters flitted hither and thither really as though they rather enjoyed it. Afterwards came the descent on the other side to the village of Wehlen, and this walk through the pine woods and rocky gorges is one of the best of the *neforgeseblaj aferoj* of the Dresden Congress. All enjoyed it, and the only possible regret was that we could not pass many days, or even weeks, in the vicinity of so beautiful a spot. The road wound through woods and cliffs and was very pleasant for pedestrians. From time to time we gathered blackberries and raspberries, or rested for a few minutes to breathe more freely the pine-scented, health-giving air, talking on the many subjects ever at the command of Esperantists — for where may you find a more well-read assembly of people than at our great Congresses? Indeed, these mental festivals are as great an attraction of our gatherings as any of the others certain to be provided. Many are the interesting facts to be learned of life in other lands, and much enlightenment generally comes from exchange of views with our foreign *samideanoj*. On this delightful walk, among my companions were two Japanese, a Pole — Dr. Leono Zamenhof, one of the three charming brothers of our *Majstro*, all present at the Congress — and two Englishmen. The Doctor, like all the Zamenhofs, is extremely cultured and well-informed and we gathered much information about the recent war between the Russians and Japanese, and about life in Poland generally; and afterwards discussed philosophy, poetry and literature from national points of view. The Doctor is also a humorist in a quiet way, and when on one occasion, the blackberries having got me into difficulties, he offered his assistance, he remarked that I might venture to disbelieve the well-known phrase of the text-books which runs: "*Al leono ne donu la manon*," and also naively remarked that we should not pay any attention to the assertion that "*Leono estas besto*."

When, finally, we reached Wehlen at the foot of the decline, we found that a village festival had been prepared in our honour. In the square were many tables set for refreshments, and at every few feet a young tree tried its best to offer a modest shade. We thought they seemed to have been rather recently planted, however, and great was the amusement afforded later on, when, in order to be photographed, we were formed into one

great group, when from here and there the trees were conveniently dislodged and laid upon the stone sets. This was at least a novel system of decoration. The local band played in the square, and, after the Mayor had made a speech of welcome in Esperanto, and Dr. Zamenhof had replied, we were photographed, and then left to individual amusement for a couple of hours. Some explored the village, others danced in the square to the strains of the band, and other walked in different directions. Personally, I enjoyed a short walk by the river, returning through the village with four or five companions of different nationalities. The remark was made, as we walked along, at the miracle which our *kara Majstro* had wrought by his language, for here were Poles, French and English talking earnestly together, as friends, on all kinds of topics, in one language which was forming a perfect vehicle for our thoughts. A few years ago one would have deemed this impossible.

But much as I should like to dwell longer over the experiences of this beautiful day, I really must hasten to the description of the return. At about 8.30 we were collected together and marched from the square to the river, the orchestra preceding and the village hosts accompanying us with lanterns and flags. All the route was illuminated by the enthusiastic inhabitants, who had determined on giving us a really brilliant send-off. Then, having boarded the four attendant ships, we commenced our wonderful journey back to Dresden through the blackness of the night. Suddenly, however, on left and right flashed out gleaming searchlights; cottages, villas and castles became illumined, as we passed, by green, blue or red coloured fires; rockets darted into the air from the ships and from the borders of the river, and the people on the banks burst into cheers or song. And this continued until we reached Dresden some few hours later. At intervals we were entertained by grotesque shadow-dances thrown on to the high walls of certain buildings, by the friendly powder salutes, or by bands of music. The travellers felt that this had been a royal journey indeed, and many were the exclamations of wonder and delight to be heard from all corners of the illuminated ships. We reached our destination just before midnight, somewhat tired, perhaps, but very contented after our *libera tago*.

Friday. — As usual, the chief interest of this particular day was the grand ball, preceded by a concert at 8 o'clock, and of all the musical entertainments of the *Kvara* this was perhaps the best. Never shall we forget the exquisite singing of Sinjorino Minnie de Frenckell Nast and her two fellow-artistes, Fino de Chavanne and S-ro L. Rains, all Royal Court singers, and favourite artistes of the Dresden public. Minnie Nast is the wife of a prominent Dresden *samideano*, but each of the trio of famous artistes (who have sung at Covent Garden, and in America and other countries) had a perfect mastery of the pronunciation of our language. Indeed, I venture to assert that no sweeter rendering of Esperanto than that of Minnie Nast in her "*Ario el Faŭsto*" (the celebrated "Jewel Song") has ever been heard. Couple with this a winning beauty and grace and the most unaffected of manners, and you will not wonder that the vast audience with one voice applauded again and again. The orchestra, that of the Royal Regiment of Grenadiers, was also beyond praise.

After the concert, the ball followed, in which, as usual, national costumes made a brilliant show. The spacious galleries afforded good accommodation for those who wished only to look on, and downstairs in the corridors paced the many friends who attend the balls not to dance, but for the sake of entering into conversation with friends of the same mind. Indeed, only at the ball and during the excursions is it possible to have these eagerly anticipated and rarely sufficiently long *interparoladoj*. The evening's programme was broken

occasionally to allow of recitations and the separate performance of a few national dances, but long into the small hours of the morning the guests continued to avail themselves of the services of the musicians. This Friday evening ball has its sad memories, too, for most of us, for many must then say farewell because of early departures on the morrow, and it is, although so brilliant, really the *finale* to a week which is the best in all the year. But good-byes have to be said at last, for there is packing to be done and hosts of papers to be arranged for the following morning. As a matter of fact, it was dawn for most of us ere all was ready.

After one hour's sleep, I woke on Saturday morning at five to the sound of lovely music, and for some few minutes I lay idly wondering and fancying myself in some great cathedral listening to the choir. At length, half believing it a dream, I went curiously to the open window, and there beheld rank upon rank of moving soldiers, marching quite solemnly but singing most joyously in that bright early morning. Behind them lay the town, and over it and them the greenish-blue sky, just becoming tinged with gold and red. The air was keen already with the nip of coming frosts, but full of the sweetness and sacredness of dawn. Though I have been acquainted with the British Army nearly all my life, I never before saw anything like this, and perhaps it was that the soldiers' march was typical of the great emigration of that day, perhaps that their song suggested a joyous resignation to the duties before us, but the scene and the music will long remain in my memory as last impressions of my short stay in the beautiful city of Dresden.

At 9 o'clock we assembled again in the great hall for the closing meeting of the Congress. Everything had been so splendidly prepared that the business was performed in perfect order. The speeches, though many, were rapid and short and always to the point, and finally, with loving enthusiasm but intense regret, the last "*La Espero*" of the Congress was sung and the company dispersed. Some remained in Dresden for one or several days longer, but the great majority departed either to their homes in distant countries or to take part in one of the several excursions arranged for those who cared to extend their holiday. One great company started for Copenhagen, another for Berlin, and a third, again under the guidance of Mr. Mudie, left for Prague. Mr. Mudie had originally intended escorting only the forty or so members of his original caravan who wished to return through this interesting town, but he found that the party was just doubled owing to foreign friends who joined at the last moment, and, as usual, he was not averse from his cares and responsibilities being thus doubly increased.

THE RETURN.

We started soon after 1 o'clock, and travelled by train, in reserved compartments, along the banks of the Elbe for many miles. The lovely scenery, of course, was one of the features of the journey. At 7 o'clock we reached our destination, and were conducted by the Prague friends to the Central Hotel. Here, however, we found that, owing to the increase in our numbers, the arrangements for sleeping accommodation were inadequate, and while the caravan was at dinner Mr. Mudie and Mr. Warden engaged rooms in adjacent hotels for the remainder. I was one of those who did not sleep anywhere that night — not, however, through any inability to find a lodging. No, the cause was the nocturnal habits of the populace, which, strange as it may seem, was most noisy during the night, and at 4 o'clock was filling the street with the noise of its traffic. It was a strange experience to see so many people abroad while the stars and moon were shining, and not only were they constantly passing to and fro, but standing and conversing in groups at the doors.

On subsequent inquiry we found that Prague goes to morning market before dawn on Sundays, because all trade must be finished for the day at 9 a.m.

Sunday, August 23.—At 9 o'clock our party assembled at the Town Hall, and under the guidance of Prague friends we visited the river, churches, synagogue, cathedral, and castle. The river is crossed in the town by nine magnificent bridges, and flows through charming scenery. The town is very quaint and picturesque, but of all the towns which we visited, it had, I think, the most foreign appearance, and probably this was due more to the language spoken there than to the customs of the people. While in Dresden, we had become quite familiar with the German phrases so much akin to some of our own, but the Czech language was altogether strange to our ears and eyes, as we heard it in the streets and read it over the shops. In the church of St. Nicolai mass was being celebrated, and we stayed for a short time. Its interior is really gorgeous. The cathedral seemed chiefly notable for its beautiful Gothic exterior and a peculiar chapel inside, the walls of which are covered with Bohemian jewel stones — jasper, amethyst, agate, &c. In the castle we saw with interest the old Tournament Hall, the Parliament Hall and the great Festival Chambers, which, as some of the company remarked, would be just about large enough for a Congress ball. From the windows of the castle, which stands on a hill, we had excellent panoramic views of the town below, and this thoroughly repaid us for the recent climb, made, I fear, by many of the party with somewhat lagging steps. Then we returned to lunch in the town, and spent the afternoon at the Exhibition. On arrival at the latter place we found that all Esperantists were to be admitted at half-price, and that the Director of the Exhibition was waiting to receive us in the great Central Hall. So we followed the flag, were welcomed by the Director, and then photographed in a group on the steps of the hall. Many were the inquiries made here (as everywhere) as to the significance of our *verda standardo* and as to the language which we were speaking. Certainly "*Caravan C*" did excellent propaganda work in Prussia, Saxony, Bohemia, Bavaria and Belgium. Hundreds and hundreds of national keys were distributed to eager inquirers. We never boarded a train without converting the guard or the customs officials; and even the tram conductors not only gratefully accepted the booklets and information, but, speedily having put the same to good use, in many cases were able, before the journey ended, to exchange a few sentences with their pleased and good-humoured fares. After touring part of the Exhibition, such as the Machinery Hall and other principal commercial exhibits, we broke up the party in order to take tea, &c., at the various promising cafés and restaurants, and afterwards to visit the smaller shows. As we returned to the town it rained, unfortunately, and we were unable to do any more sight-seeing that evening. Some of our party, however, went with a few of the Prague *samideanoj* to the restaurant where the town group often meets, and here we had a Bohemian supper — vegetarian and otherwise — so good that we shall always consider it one of the memories of Prague. And here, perhaps, I may introduce you to the members of the small group of which I was generally one. We were seven. One I will name the "*Patrulo*," because he was the eldest, and, as he spoke German, he helped to look after us when we had no German friends near. Then there was *Filozofo*, who was always exceedingly serious; a *Karolino* who is his wife and very fond of "creamy cakes" and "iced coffee"; a *Fotografanto*, who never took any photographs; a *Poeto*, who made rhymes good and bad to suit every occasion; a *Sagolino*, whom I so name because she had no faults, and because I can think of no other appellation suitable; and, lastly, the

akontantino. Of course, we were all members of "Caravan C," four of us were vegetarians and the rest of us more or less inclined to be, so we naturally banded together for the greater part of the return trip.

Well, after supper at the restaurant we all went to our respective "homes" for the time being and took a short nap before the morning start next day.

Monday.—After a very rapid dressing and, in some cases I fear, no breakfast at all, we started at 6 o'clock from Prague station. The night had been very showery, but the morning was fairly bright and quite cool for our journey. The route lay past fields, rivers and woods, and in one place we saw the deer browsing quite close to the rails, and everywhere were flocks and flocks of geese as got further westward. After our travels we quite understand why the story of "The Goose-girl" was written. We reached Carlsbad at 9 o'clock, and, as we felt rather chilly, we decided to walk to the springs and make a tour of the town on foot. This we quite enjoyed, and, after marching through one of the luxurious bath-houses, sipping the waters, seeing the principal streets and stopping to buy odds and ends, we arrived, two hours later, at the station again and boarded the train for Nürnberg. Meals this day were, of course, *laŭvolaj*, and we took them anyhow and picnic-fashion. This was one of the delights of the trip. On arrival at Nürnberg, in a beautiful hour of early evening, we were all immediately charmed with the air and the general aspect of the town, and rejoiced that we had unanimously decided *en route* to spend two nights instead of one in this beautiful old town. The arrangements on our behalf here by members of the International Language Society were all that hospitality could suggest, and were, in one word, perfect. We were met at the station, and as our party now consisted of forty-one members only, the remainder having stayed in Prague, we were conducted to a neighbouring hotel where we could all be lodged together. As it happened, this hotel, the "Hotel Daheim," had just forty-one vacant beds, and clean and comfortable rooms they were. The proprietor was affability itself, and supplied us with maps of the town, change for our Austrian money, and with all information in the English language, to the great delight of those of us who knew no German, for it must be remembered that, although Nürnberg has the honour of being the seat of the first Esperanto magazine, speakers of the *lingvo internacia* were comparatively few. It is, however, highly probable that after our visit the seed sown during our stay will produce good results. After tea, we went to visit the town, and none but an artist could convey to you the exceeding beauty of Nürnberg by sunset-light. No word-picture could describe the exquisite colouring of the river, with its reflected foliage and buildings, of the roofs of the houses, walls and towers of the town, of the trees and the brilliant creepers, of the playing fountains and shaded courts of old buildings. Verily, Nürnberg is an artist's dream, and there were no dissentient voices in the chorus of approbation from our party. Although the town is quite ancient, one is struck by the width and cleanliness of the streets. The architecture, which has a peculiar beauty of its own, is all mediæval within the walls, for according to municipal law no one is allowed to build there without conforming to the old style. Bright flowers and creepers adorning most of the houses and the old buildings added to the effect of colour produced by the quaint red and blue roofs and the gold and lilac tints of the sky.

After the walk, those who wished to do so had some supper, and then we all visited the *Volksfest* or People's Fair. The fair at Nürnberg deserves a page to itself, but already, I fear, I am exceeding my limits. I should think it was one of the most brilliant of its kind in the world. Never has the writer seen a better spectacle of

electric lighting, nor a better organised people's *fête*. Those who have been to the Franco-British Exhibition in London will have only a near idea of the lights and music and the din of Nürnberg Fair. We were told that it was all erected in about a week, and would only continue for one week, and was annually held by the people for the people. One of the erections, a house with verandahs and terraces, was outlined in lights of two colours, and round it were flower-beds and lawns, the grass of which had miraculously attained a height of about two inches in less than two weeks. These grass-beds were the pride of the designer, and the whole had been arranged in competition with others for some yearly award, and well indeed had it merited the prize. Following the flag, we circled the outer ring of the fair, and then passed through a big garden restaurant where 3,000 people were seated at supper round a rather noisy orchestra. Many asked our nationality and language, and on being told took great interest in us. Everywhere the hats were politely doffed as we approached, and some of the merry guests, having inquired the Esperanto word for "health," immediately raised their glasses and smilingly toasted us in the *kara lingvo*.

Tuesday.—At 8, after an early breakfast, the party were conducted round the town to view the interior of the famous and beautiful old churches, but as I wanted to dedicate the morning to collecting some notes of the tour for this article, I remained in the hotel and must consequently omit the description of these. I met the others at lunch, however, which was excellently and cheaply served at the restaurant of the *Kulturverein*, and then we visited the National Museum, where we stayed for some hours. There seemed to be an endless number of rooms, and we were not surprised to learn that it took weeks to visit it properly. Especially interesting were the quaint reproductions of suites of family rooms in houses of long ago. On emerging from the museum the party again split up, to act according to individual choice for the remainder of the evening. Dinner was to be taken, by those who wished, at a place called *Dutzend Teich*, and this was a general rendezvous for the evening. Our "seven," however, decided to drive first to some of the most interesting parts of the town, then to explore one of the interesting toy shops—for which Nürnberg is famous—in order to purchase presents and *memoraĵoj*, and then to "go marketing" for the morrow. *En route* we passed the famous "Stations of the Cross," which are ancient roadside sculptures depicting the journey of Christ to Calvary. To us were also pointed out the two homes of Albrecht Dürer, where wreaths of laurel still hang over the door; and then our reverent eyes were turned to scan the building where was published the very first Esperanto magazine, *La Esperantisto*, some seventeen years ago. Finally, we visited the hunting-lodge of one of the old German barons, and were much interested in the quaint rooms and furnishings. Then, having dismissed our charioteer, we refreshed ourselves with "iced coffee" and "creamy cakes" while we rested. At one of the toy-shops we spent some time admiring the various displays, purchasing "the smallest doll in the world," and choosing gifts, interesting or useful, as *memoraĵoj* for those at home. Then began one of our most treasured experiences. Entering one of the market squares, we walked round the fruit-stalls trying to decide the weighty question whether pears or greengages would be most suitable for to-morrow's journey, and whether to invest in dull or shiny apples. The quiet market-women were much amused at the indecision and the antics of the "seven," and as for ourselves, we enjoyed to the full these "play hours" allowed us by the *karavanestro*. Finally, the "*Patrulo*" bought a round white basket with a green lid and a long handle (all for

2d.), into which we packed all kinds of fruit and nuts, the "*Poeto*" acting as interpreter. Then we visited a great grocery which stood on the square, and into it the "seven" went to buy — half a pound of butter and some chocolate. The shopmen gazed in surprise at our strange family, and we remarked that one by one they all stopped business to come and gaze at the foreigners. We laughed, and they laughed, and, of course, before our business was concluded we had converted them to Esperanto and distributed the "keys," from which they promised to learn. Then out we marched again, and the "*Poeto*" was commissioned to buy rolls in the morning. But our fun for the evening was not yet finished, for after this we went to the *Volksfest* and spent several happy hours there, enjoying ourselves like school children with a few others of our party whom we met in the grounds.

Wednesday.—Before 7 a.m. we were on the station platform, feeling quite fresh and fit, and congratulating ourselves on the fact that we had been able to stay so long in the pretty town. What a vivacious, happy-go-lucky crowd we were! Here and there were friends who seemed to have dressed rather in a hurry (Mr. Mudie would blow his whistle on every landing at such an early hour!). Along the platform came a porter from the hotel with someone's boots, left behind in the rush. Near us walked a perfectly unperturbed young man with his night-gear — which he had forgotten until he discovered that his luggage had gone on in the truck which left the hotel while we breakfasted — very imperfectly packed in a piece of newspaper. Then came the "*Poeto*" with rolls (12 for 3d.) protruding from his capacious pockets, followed by the "*Fotografanto*" with the family basket. "Oh!" said one lady, "what funny things we have seen on this trip!" and she was quite right, but the "funny things" were just what helped to brighten the long journeys and break the monotony of travel. Well, the journey to Heidelberg (through the beautiful valley of the Neckar) was considerably enlivened by the contents of the basket and pockets, and the "*Poeto*" had even had the forethought to purchase, while in the toy-shop, a folding pocket-knife and fork. Need'ess to say we were envied by our less fortunate neighbours, some of whom had to breakfast and lunch on a little fruit only, for nothing could be purchased on the train, and those who had "taken no thought for the morrow" were rather hungry upon arrival at our destination shortly after noon. The moral for Continental travellers is: buy in the town from which you start, otherwise you must pay doubly at wayside stations, or else fast during the journey.

At Heidelberg, after lunch, we ascended the hill to view the beautiful old castle of the sixteenth century and the panorama of the town and rivers stretched below. In the cellars of the castle we saw the tremendous wine-barrels — one of which is a dancing floor — and pulled the old clock-key which has been, by repute, a practical joke for the last 350 years. Then, after interesting descriptions from our guide, the Director of the *Verkehrsverein*, we climbed and climbed until we came to the place of the Molkenkur, where is a restaurant and terrace from which one gets a glorious landscape of hill and river and plain. From here several climbed still higher to attain the highest point of the hill, the *Königsstuhl*, but the majority quietly passed several hours in this restful spot, walking, exploring, or taking tea — which, by the way, was peculiarly good and quite "English." The return to the town was *laŭvola*, and those who waited longest were rewarded by a beautiful sunset whose tints had turned to a fairy landscape the trees and herbage of the hills.

This time arrangements had been made for the party to be lodged in various hotels and pensions, so that all along the chief streets were scattered *samideanoj*, but no

one was displeased with the accommodation provided. After we had satisfactorily found our homes for the night, therefore, we went out to visit the "Automatic" or attend an evening concert in one of the gardens.

Thursday.—The morning was spent quite at will. Six of our seven walked through the town and, crossing one of the bridges, ascended the hill on the opposite side of the river by the route of the "Philosopher's Walk." The upward journey was a trifle fatiguing on such a hot morning, but the wood through which we passed afforded grateful shade, and the view which rewarded us when we came on to the road of descent was ample recompence — even for the fact that the "*Poeto*" and the "*Filozofo*" had become so in tune with their surroundings and so immersed in deep arguments that they forgot somewhat the feminine element in their party, and strode ahead as if possessed of the seven-league boots. Feeling then that "Old Heidelberg" had been interviewed as much as possible in so short a stay, we returned to the rendezvous for luncheon, and with the rest of the party afterwards walked to the station. During the morning we had chanced across our Swiss *samideano*, S-ro Hodler, who had travelled after the Congress, from Frankfurt, to pay a fleeting visit to this interesting old town.

On reaching Mainz, we went by tram to the riverside, and then commenced the eagerly anticipated journey down the Rhine. Beautiful, however, as is this river, we did not find it quite up to our expectations. Perhaps this was because the Elbe and the beautiful Neckar had so much allured us with their zigzagging and ever-changing scenery, and perhaps, also, because we saw the Rhine under a cloudy sky. Nevertheless, the woods and vineyards, the castles and villas, the hillsides and ravines of the Rhine have an undoubted and great beauty, especially when one associates with them the legends and histories which have made the river famous all over the world. Down we sailed, past Bingen, Bacharach, Boppard and other stations, till we reached Coblenz in the dusk of the evening. The rain, which had been falling nearly all the afternoon in very heavy showers, had now ceased, and we disembarked feeling quite ready for fresh adventures. When Mr. Mudie had collected his "sheep," he bade them stay together for a time while he made arrangements for the night. So while he briskly set out to tour the neighbouring hotels we sat down to listen to an open-air concert and refreshed ourselves with delicious "iced coffees" or something else. After a very brief interval, however, we were conducted to an hotel some few yards away, where every one of us procured comfortable rooms at very reasonable prices. Then we visited Coblenz by night, finally drifting, as usual, into an "Automatic" to discuss plans for the following day.

Friday.—After breakfasting at seven, we toured the town in either large or small parties, viewed the churches and statues and bought *memorajoj*, and were again on board the river steamer by 9.15. We were better able to admire the scenery now, for it was no longer raining, and most of us took an open-air picnic-lunch on board. At Cologne, where we met some French *samideanoj* also touring, we landed and paid a fleeting visit to the splendid cathedral before taking the train for Brussels. Here, after a very long journey, pleasantly passed in discussing our experiences, exchanging notes, &c., we arrived at nightfall on a rainy evening. Then some of the party went round the city in open carriages and others dined near the station, but in less than an hour we were all again in the train *en route* for Antwerp, having decided to sleep on board rather than pass the night in Brussels as at first arranged. At Antwerp, Mr. Mudie left his charges in a restaurant, where the surprised proprietor agreed to prepare a three-course supper in a few minutes or so. This

he actually did, to the delight of the weary travellers, while Mr. Mudie went down to the ship to make arrangements for our reception there. Then he returned and conducted us to the trams, which very soon afterwards brought us to the dock. On board we found the officers and stewards eager to welcome "the Esperantists" once more, and as we were now only half as large a party as on the outward journey, we were allowed separate cabins for each person. After all our travels, the clean, white "*ĉambretoj*" looked very inviting and home-like, and very quickly we accommodated ourselves to our new surroundings, and went on deck to pass a few minutes in exercising, before retiring once more to dreams of coming excitements.

Saturday.—At 7, most of us were on deck, waiting for the breakfast-bell and enjoying the fine morning air, and after the meal we walked into the town to the great station. Those who have never been abroad can have no idea of the magnificence of the stations which we saw. At Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Nürnberg, &c., they all are worthy of notice, but especially in Antwerp are the inhabitants rightly proud of their beautiful chief station. It is, indeed, more like a palace in marble than a place for the arrival and departure of trains. At the entrance we found Antwerp *samideanoj* waiting to conduct us into the great marble hall for second-class passengers, which had been put at our disposal during our reception by S-ro Van der Beest. On leaving the hall, after mutual introductions, we were compelled to procrastinate our intentions by the arrival of the rain. The skies wept copiously — evidently on account of our departure from the Continent — but after about an hour the sun came out again and we were able to walk to the Town Hall, where another reception, by the chief representatives of the city, had been arranged for our benefit. Then came a visit to the Plantin Museum, the home of early printing. Here the *intereseĝaj* collections were all explained by an Antwerp Esperantist. The beautiful old home of Plantin seems even now as solid and real and hospitable-looking as ever it did in the seventeenth century. Again, as I studied its floors and walls and furniture, I reflected on the joy it would have given to a Ruskinite. How Plantin must have loved his work and his books, and how carefully he must have guarded the welfare of his employees, some of whose names still confront us on the walls of the different rooms of the workshop! The quiet internal garden and courtyard spoke eloquently of the serenity of life in the old days, and it was with feelings of regret that many of us turned from the museum to other sights of the town. At lunch we found that our "*ŝafisto*" had asked the local friends to provide a special table for the vegetarians; and, indeed, throughout our tour, the kind thoughtfulness and hospitality displayed by our *samideanoj* in the various towns of reception were most remarkable, and call for more than a passing notice like this. At the Museum, in the afternoon, we much admired the famous old paintings and the beautiful sculpture, and quite remarkable also were the fine pictures in the Town Hall. Antwerp indeed may well be called one of the homes of art. Later in the afternoon we went to the Zoo, where arrangements had been made for our entrance at half-price. This is a truly wonderful collection of animals, but the most striking thing about the gardens is the artistic taste and cleanliness displayed in the arrangements of the homes of the different beasts, birds and reptiles. We returned to dine on board and afterwards pass the evening in the town, visiting the shops or listening to the various bands. Of course, the cathedral also came in for a share of our attention, and at night we went to sleep feeling that a very full and interesting day had been pleasantly passed.

Sunday.—We woke to find ourselves on the open sea once more, in glorious weather, and with keen appetites for breakfast, and so again began a trip as pleasant as

the first, and as full of interest and amusement and rest. At 10.30 we attended Divine service in Esperanto, conducted by Mr. Richard Sharp, of Torquay, and the rest of the morning was passed in writing or talking. No one even thought of being ill, and in the afternoon Mr. Mudie got the stewards to put all the bath apparatus in working order, and persuaded almost all the passengers to indulge in a period of great cleansing. At afternoon tea, great was the amusement as each shiny face and damp head appeared and began to devour with zest some of the dainties provided. One passenger said he had had no less than six different kinds of baths that afternoon, and the stewards related with wonder that never before in all their experience had *all* the apparatus for ladies been put to use. But, indeed, our travellers were ready to enjoy an Englishman's tub after so long a sojourn abroad, where baths are always at a premium. We approached Gravesend soon after dinner, and here one of the passengers, who was in a hurry to reach land, left in the pilot's boat. The rest, however, were all quite content to await morning and the convenience of the tide. After watching his departure and all the bustle connected with the pilots and the mails, we assembled in the saloon for our last directions. Here also a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Union-Castle Steamship Company for the generous way they had treated us and the comfort and pleasure enjoyed on their two fine ships, and the hope was expressed that we should be able to travel to future Congresses by the same line. Then Mr. Lüders, of Philadelphia, voiced our deep indebtedness and thanks to Mr. Mudie, our indefatigable leader, and ever good-humoured and unselfish conductor, whose unerring foresight and energy had made the whole tour so great a success. A final singing of "*La Espero*" fittingly brought our last evening together to an end.

Monday morning arrived somewhat to our regret, for was it not the morning of separation? But breakfast was a very jolly meal, and I am sure our friends the stewards thought us a very happy party of seafarers as we bade them good morning, and landed in London at 8.30 a.m. When the customs officers had been satisfied and the dock dues paid, we took our seats in the train for the City, and Mr. Mudie blew his whistle for the last time. It was but a feeble blow, to be sure, but, of course, we were in England again, where decorum is the order of the day, and where our happy pranks must cease; until once more we may clasp hands with our friends across the seas and enjoy another Congress, before hearing again the sad yet hopeful words, "*Ĝis la revido.*"

MARGARET L. JONES.

§ § §

Kiel Kuracistoj povas Propagandi

Kiamaniere kuracistoj povas helpi simple malklare kaj efike la propagandadon esperantistan? Mi proponas al la kolegoj helpi la propagandadon esperantistan elmetante en la atendĉambroj propagandajn broŝurojn, kartojn, foliojn, ĵurnalojn, k.t.p., pri Esperanto. La mallongaj kaj la plej malkaraj presaĵoj, ekzemple poŝtkartoj, folietoj, k.t.p., ŝajnas al mi esti la plej konvenaj kaj laŭcelaj. Oni aldonu la peton, kunpreni kelkajn ekzemplerojn. Al ĉiu ekzemplero devus esti aldonita folieto presita invitan a al la kunvenoj kaj kursoj de la grupo esperantista kaj notanta la tempon kaj la lokon. La nuna tempo, post la Dresdena Kongreso, ŝajnas al mi la plej laŭcela por tia propagando. Kompreneble ankaŭ aliaj profesioj, kiuj bezonas atendĉambrojn, ekz. dentkuracistoj, advokatoj, patentadvokatoj, direktoroj, k.t.p., povas helpi sammaniere.—*Dr. A. Freudenberg (Berlin), en "Germana Esperantisto."*

The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated).

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EXTRACT FROM RULES.—“If no objection shall be lodged within fourteen days, the Secretary shall inform the candidate that he is admitted as a member.”

E. D. BERNSTEIN, P.O. Box, 140, Christchurch, New Zealand; J. S. M. BLAIR, C.A., Woodstock, Harpenden, Herts; W. E. COLLINSON, 11, Wexford-road, Wandsworth-common, S.W.; F. W. CROFTS, Railway Station, Coleraine, Ireland; A. H. CUNNINGHAM, B.A., 47, London-road, Reading, Berks; Miss L. C. DILLWYN-LLEWELYN, 280, Earl's Court-road, London, S.W.; E. ELLIOTT, 37, St. Thomas's-road, South Hackney, N.E.; G. GORDON, 81, Liddiard-street, Hawthorn, Vic., Australia; W. HATFIELD, Carlton-villa, Crosby-street, Stockport; C. F. HORNCastle, 142, Parade, Leamington Spa; W. LEES, B.A., Lomond View, Port Glasgow, N.B.; H. F. LOCKE-KING, Brooklands, Weybridge; R. J. LOVELL, 65, Mill Hill-road, Norwich; F. MALLINSON, 89, Chasefield-road, Tooting, S.W.; Dr. ISABEL MEARS, Woodburn Sanatorium, Morningside, Edinburgh; B. P. MEGAHY, “Inisfail,” Fulwood, Preston, Lancs.; W. H. PHILLIPS, Tullyumb-terrace, Perth, N.B.; J. PORTER, 1, Tennyson-road, Blackpool; H. G. RENNIE, 4, Antigua-street, Greenock; J. VICARS, Gillbank, Boot S.O., Cumberland; W. E. WINN, P.O. Box 464, Pittsburg, Penn., U.S.A.; C. R. MATTHEWS, 3, Lesney-park-road, Erith, Kent; Lieut. D. S. K. CROSBIE, 2nd Arg. and Suth. Highlanders, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, S. Africa; R. R. MCINTYRE, 959, Mississippi (Avenue) Blvd., Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.; Miss D. V. PURVIS, 38, Royal-hill, Greenwich, S.E.; Mrs. R. A. M. MILSOM, 19, Boulevard Pont d'Arve, Geneva, Switzerland; E. A. ROLFE, 39, The Grove, Bedford.

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

*Miss C. L. HARRIS, Fort Beaufort, S. Africa; ROBERT STEWART, Nelson, Lancs.; *Miss MARGARET MOIR, Montrose; *N. S. MERCER, Birkenhead; Mrs. JULIA HORROCKS, Huddersfield; *CHARLES J. MORIN, Durban, Natal, S.A.

PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

Miss E. ALLEYNE SINNOTTE, Melbourne, Australia; HENRY CARR, Bristol; WM. HARVEY, Edinburgh; *JAMES MCKIRDY, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.

* Denotes that the candidate has passed with distinction.

B.E.A. Examinations.—A circular explaining the principles to be observed in conducting the examinations of the B.E.A. and giving awards has been prepared by the Board of Examiners. A copy will be sent on request to any authorised examiner.

Notice is hereby given that the next meeting of the Council of the B.E.A. (Incorp.) will be held on Monday, December 14, at the Offices, Museum Station Buildings, 133-136, High Holborn, London, W.C., at 6.30 p.m.

Fako de Korespondado Internacia (F.K.I.).

Sub tiu ĉi rubriko oni enpresas malgrandajn anoncojn de tiuj el niaj legantoj, kiuj deziras korespondadi kun alilanduloj. Ĉiu anoncanto devas pagi ses pencojn (25 spesdekojn) por trilinea enpresaĵo kiel sube (pli ol tri linioj po tri pencoj por ĉia komencita linio); ĉiu MEMBRO de la Asocio havas la rajton fari unu enpresaĵon senpage. *Bonvolu skribi legeble, rekte al la Redakcio.*

435. **Washington, D.O. (U.S.A.).**—S-ro B. F. Schubert, 87, New York-avenue, dez. korespondadi per kol. vidaĵoj kaj interŝanĝi poŝtmarkojn. (51)

470. **Wickham Market (Suffolk, Anglujo).**—S-ro C. E. Boardman, Easton-park, ĉiam danke respondos al poŝtkartoj ilustritaj aŭ leteroj de ĉiulandaj geesperantistoj. Li avide atendas la komunik-aĵojn de entuziasmaj samideanoj.

471. **Schaller (Iowa, U.S.A.).**—F-ino J. E. Hamand deziras korespondi per leteroj aŭ poŝtkartoj kun geesperantistoj de ĉiuj landoj. (50)

472. **St. Helens (Lancashire, Anglujo).**—S-ro J. H. Lamb, 20, Atherton-street, deziras korespondadi per ilustr. poŝtkartoj kun alilandanoj geesperantistoj.

La Skota Nacia Ekspozicio kaj Esperanto.

Ni plezure ekscias, ke diplomo estas donita al la B.E.A. pro ĝia ekspozicio de Esperantaj libroj en la Skota Nacia Ekspozicio. Dum la sep monatoj en kiuj la Ekspozicio daŭradis, la sekcio de la B.E.A. estis centro de Esperantista aktiveco, kaj tre trafa propagandilo. Preskaŭ ĉiuvespere ĝi estis ĉirkaŭata de granda aro de scivolemuloj, al kiuj Esperantisto parolis kaj klarigis la meritojn de la internacia lingvo. Disdonado de ŝlosiloj aŭ aliaj broŝuretoj aŭ folietoj enhavantaj sciigojn pri la lingvo ĝenerale sekvis la klarigon. Entute pli ol dek mil pecoj da propaganda literaturo senpage disvastigis; kaj certe elvokis grandan intereson. Plue la oficialaj librovendistoj de la Ekspozicio (*The Riverside Press, Limited*) vendis Esperantajn lernolibrojn, kaj senpage reklamis Esperanton dum kelkaj semajnoj en la ĉiutaga oficiala programo de la Ekspozicio; pro kio ni esprimas varman dankon. Ni ankaŭ deziras danki la multajn membrojn de la Edinburga Esperanto-Societo, kiuj fervore laboris por fari nian ekspozicion tioma sukceso.

Alilandaj samideanoj, helpu !

En celo propaganda, ni deziras fari diversnecian poŝtkartan kolekton. Tion ni intencas ekspozicie elmontri en speciala libro en la legoĉambro ĉe la Oficejo de la Brita Esperantista Asocio en London, kiel interesan konvinkilon pri la disvasteco de Esperanto. Ni petas do, ke kiel eble plej multaj kaj diverslandaj samideanoj kompleze sendu al ni po unu ilustrita poŝtkarto pri sia propra lando aŭ regiono. Por ke la karto havu pli grandan propagandan intereson, ni volus, ke oni skribu sur ĝi (1) kiel oni lernis Esperanton, kaj (2) kion oni en la Esperantismo plej ŝatas. Oni ankaŭ aldonu sian nomon kaj adreson klare skribitan, kaj direktu la karton al “La Redakcio, THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST, 133, High Holborn, London, W.C., Anglujo.” Ni fidus, ke vi kunhelpos !

Important !

We remind our readers, especially *Group Secretaries*, that the circulars for the TUTMONDA JARLIBRO 1909 have to be sent in by December 31. The Esperanto movement in England is distinctly strong, and it is a pity that its strength should be partly concealed merely through lack of publication; we therefore appeal to every Esperantist to see that no piece of information either as to small groups (whether affiliated to our Association or not), isolated Esperantists or Esperanto offices, &c., should fail to be sent in. Any Esperantist who has not received a circular will receive one on sending a postcard to MM. Hachette et Cie., Esperanta Sekcio, 79, Boulevard S. Germain, Paris.

473. **Jičin (Bohemujo, Aŭstrio).**—S-ro Jaromir Skrivanek deziras korespondadi kaj interŝanĝi poŝtmarkojn kun ĉiulandanoj.

474. **Hampstead (London).**—F-ino M. Hubbert, 23, Mackeson-road, deziras interŝanĝi ilustr. poŝtkartojn.

475. **Tamworth (Anglujo).**—I.O.G.T. Bontemplanoj-Esperantistoj en ĉiuj landoj estas petataj sendi poŝtkartojn aŭ leterojn al la Loĝio “Tamworth Excelsior” antaŭ la 15a de Decembro, kiam okazos propaganda kunveno. Skribu al S-ro A. Fullylove, 5, New-road, Glascote Heath, Tamworth.

476. **Pittsburg (Pa.), U.S.A.**—S-ro Harry Farbstein, 160, Devilliers-street, deziras interŝanĝi poŝtkartojn aŭ leterojn kun ĉiuj. Ĉiam respondos.